

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Los Angeles Women Are Accused of Being Firebugs.

THE PROOF IS STRONG.

Mercenary Motives Alleged to Have Prompted Them in Their Act.

INCENDIARISM AT SALINAS.

Systematic Attempts to Burn the Town Believed to Be the Work of One Person.

Los Angeles, March 5.—Two women were brought in from Pico Heights this morning and arraigned before Justice Young on a charge of arson.

For several years past mysterious fires have broken out in the Pico Heights district, which is a suburb of this city. A little over a year ago Ex-County Recorder John Francis was arrested on a like charge, but he was able to prove at the trial that he was not the incendiary who was operating in the neighborhood. Now Mrs. Amelia Platt and Mrs. Knox, her sister, are in custody under a charge sworn to by Minnie Dunham.

The houses of both the defendants were burned down not long since, and Minnie Dunham accuses the women of destroying their own property for the purpose of getting the insurance money. Mrs. Knox's children went away some time ago, saying they were guided by spirits, and they feared that some one would set fire to the buildings.

It is said that just before the fires occurred a dray came to the women's houses and hauled the furniture away. The officers believe that they have a good case against the defendants.

INCENDIARISM AT SALINAS.

Systematic Attempts of a Firebug to Destroy the Town.

SALINAS, Cal., March 5.—Salinas has, no doubt, suffered more loss by incendiaryism in the last year than any other town of the same size in California. Of the twenty or so fires in the last year every one has been set in the same manner, and all between the hours of 8:30 and 9 o'clock in the evening, indicating it was the work of the one incendiary.

Last evening the record was broken, for no sooner was the first fire, that in a barn containing 200 tons of hay, under control, when a second hay-barn, half a block away from the one burning, was fired. Both barns were located in a district where there are many dwelling-houses, and some of them ignited, but the flames were promptly extinguished. The loss was almost entirely confined to the two large hay-barns. But for the prompt work of the fire department a serious conflagration would have ensued. The total loss will amount to about \$4000.

ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Seattle's Chamber of Commerce Taking a Stand Against England's Claims.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 5.—The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to investigate the question of the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia, and to arouse public opinion to the importance of maintaining American rights in this matter.

The question is to be considered by an international commission this year, and as a preliminary step surveys have been made by parties from both countries, but the British show much more thoroughness and activity in this matter than the Americans, and in order to secure possession of the Yukon mines, are now preparing to build a road over the Taku Pass to the head waters of the Yukon.

The principal controversy hinges on the interpretation of the treaty locating the boundary ten marine leagues from the shore. England contends that this line should not follow the inlets, America that it should. If England's contention prevails, Juneau and the best harbors will be in her territory. Hence the agitation here, where the largest business with Alaska is done and where the Alaska steamers start. All chambers of commerce on the coast will be asked to co-operate.

A SAN JOSE CHURCH SUIT ENDS.

German Lutheran Congregation to Have a Deed for Its Property.

SAN JOSE, March 5.—A stipulation was filed yesterday dismissing the suit of the German Lutheran Evangelical Immanuel Church of this city against August Buehren.

Buehren owns the church edifice and the property on which it stands. He purchased it with the understanding that the congregation would pay him certain specified installments, and on the payment of the last of these he was to execute a deed to them for the property. Before the last payment was due the congregation became dissatisfied with Pastor Braunwarth, who is Buehren's father-in-law, and ejected him. They then tendered Buehren the balance due him, but he refused to accept it.

A suit was commenced to force him to accept the balance due and execute a deed according to the agreement. Buehren now agrees to make the deed as sued for, and hence the action is dismissed.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Utah's Delegates Now in Session in Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 5.—The committee on credentials appointed by the constitutional convention yesterday made a report to the convention this morning declaring the affidavits had been filed with them tending to show that the five delegates from the Third Salt Lake District who had not received certificates had been elected. The report was submitted without recommendation.

A. N. Horn moved to refer the report back to the committee with instructions to report to the convention this morning declaring the affidavits had been filed with them tending to show that the five delegates from the Third Salt Lake District who had not received certificates had been elected. The report was submitted without recommendation.

GOAT ISLAND CESSION.

Senators Have a Tilt Over the Memorial to Congress.

A REVISED RESOLUTION.

It Asks for the Property for Terminal Purposes for All Railroads.

THE EAST STREET BRIDGE.

All Four of the Bills Relating to the Improvement Pass in the Senate.

SACRAMENTO, March 5.—There was a spirited debate this afternoon over Senator Langford's resolution memorializing Congress to cede Goat Island to the State of California. The first paragraph of the resolution following the preamble originally read as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate, the Assembly concurring, that our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to

WILL TORTURE A TRAITOR.

Oklahoma Indians Violently Protest Against Paying Taxes.

WICHITA, Kans., March 5.—A special to the Eagle from Perkins, O. T., says: The Iowa Indians in this country are in a state of great excitement and are talking of taking summary and violent means to do away with one of their number, John Amble, who lives five miles southeast of this place.

The authorities recently decided to tax the property of all the Indians, who at once prepared to resist, and an agreement was made among the members of the tribe not to allow any valuations to be made.

Last Saturday John Amble broke this agreement and the Indians, it is reported, are going to deal with him as a traitor after the Indian fashion—torture.

Head Chief Big Head and Second Head Chief Tohee have appealed to the United States attorney at Guthrie for his advice, and it is said he advised the Indians to get out injunctions against being taxed.

LOS ANGELES RATE WAR ENDS.

The Santa Fe Will Restore Its Schedule to the Old Basis.

LOS ANGELES, March 5.—The rate war inaugurated by the Santa Fe Company has come to a sudden close. The announcement was made to-day that on the 14th inst. the reduction of \$250 made a few days ago on second-class fare to the East would be added to the rate, restoring matters to the old basis. Officials of the Santa Fe Company state that they have received assurances that the rates will be maintained by other roads, and with that understanding they go back to the former schedule.

LOS ANGELES' CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Erskine M. Ross Receives His Commission and Assumes His Office.

LOS ANGELES, March 5.—Judge Erskine M. Ross received his commission as United States Circuit Judge of the Ninth Circuit from Washington this morning. Upon the receipt of his commission the Judge went before Commissioner Van Dyke and took the oath of office. A short while after he entered the courtroom and Orier Dominguez called for order. Several motions and ex parte matters were attended to and then an adjournment was taken.

SEATTLE ELEVATOR MISHAP.

A PASSENGER TRIES TO JUMP FROM THE CAGE AND IS KILLED.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 5.—M. N. Nelson, postmaster at Seabold, Kitsap County, was killed to-night by an accident in an elevator in the Pioneer building in this city.

Shortly after 6 o'clock to-night Nelson was seated in the elevator talking to Lewis Thompson, the elevator man, at the door of the fourth floor.

Thompson stepped out to light the gas in the hall. The elevator started to drop, and Nelson seized the lever and attempted to stop it. The elevator shot upward, and Nelson, becoming excited, tried to jump out. He was caught between the floor of the elevator and the top of the door and his neck was broken.

A young girl, a friend of Nelson, who was in the elevator at the time, was told by the elevator man to grasp the lever and slowly lower the elevator. She, too, lost her head and let the elevator drop with great rapidity. Nelson's body, which was hanging half out of the elevator, dropped outside, and the door on the fourth floor being open, it pitched headlong down the shaft. The body was badly mangled.

Nelson was a widower.

VALLEJO MASON MISSING.

Treasurer Bertochsky of Naval Lodge Mysteriously Disappears.

VALLEJO, March 5.—A. B. Bertochsky, one of the oldest residents and treasurer of Naval Lodge, F. and A. M., has been missing since Thursday. No trace of him can be found. He left home hurriedly and without reason. As far as known, his financial accounts are correct, although an effort is being made to keep the real facts quiet.

A visit to his home throws no light on his mysterious disappearance.

It is supposed that heavy financial calls made on him met him unprepared, and that with the understanding that the congregation would pay him certain specified installments, and on the payment of the last of these he was to execute a deed to them for the property. Before the last payment was due the congregation became dissatisfied with Pastor Braunwarth, who is Buehren's father-in-law, and ejected him. They then tendered Buehren the balance due him, but he refused to accept it.

RED BLUFF MURDER CASE.

Manuel Raposa Held for Trial for the Alleged Killing of P. O. Rice.

RED BLUFF, March 5.—Manuel Raposa, a young Portuguese, was to-day held by Justice of the Peace Gill to answer to the charge of murder before the Superior Court, without bonds.

Raposa had been arrested on the charge of killing P. O. Rice, who was found dead in the yard back of his residence on the night of February 23. The case has been shrouded in much mystery, but the evidence given at the preliminary examination, while all circumstantial, was considered by the committing magistrate strong enough in some points to warrant him in holding Raposa for trial.

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SEYMOUR AS WARDEN.

The Senator May Succeed Hale at San Quentin.

GOV. BUDD FAVORS HIM.

State Prison Commissioners Not Likely to Oppose the Executive.

AULL IS TO BE REAPPOINTED.

The Folsom Prison Keeper Will Not Be Ousted From His Position.

SACRAMENTO, March 5.—According to the latest gossip among State officials, State Senator Seymour has been slated for the position of Warden at San Quentin, to take the place of Warden Hale, whose term of office will soon expire. General regret is expressed that Hale is threatened with being turned down, for it is acknowledged that he had made an excellent Warden. It is doubtful if a better man will be secured, even if Senator Seymour proves to be the successful aspirant.

It is well known that Warden Hale is the choice of a majority of the State Prison Commissioners, but the will of the Governor has never yet been thwarted in the choice of Warden, and in this case the Governor is said to lean toward Seymour. In explanation of this inclination, it is said that the Governor has certain combinations that he desires to work, and that he can complete his organization with Senator Seymour more easily than with Mr. Hale.

WARDEN AULL OF THE FOLSOM PENITENTIARY

Is to Be Re-elected, and Joseph E. Baker, a Newspaper Writer Well Known in San Francisco and Oakland, Will Get the Place as Deputy Warden at Folsom.

Within three months there will be 400 prisoners removed from San Quentin to Folsom, the apparent intention being to minimize and finally to abandon the prison at San Quentin, concentrating the prisoners of the northern part of the State at Folsom. This will be urged for the reason that Folsom is better located for a penal institution, it allows more opportunities for employing the prisoners, and is harder to escape from than San Quentin.

Some suggestion has been made that the Republican majority of the Board of State Prison Commissioners will feel inclined to resist Governor Budd's suggestions, but it is admitted that he could make a great deal of trouble for them by ordering their dismissal from the board if they should display a refractory spirit. There might be a legal defense made against such action by the Governor, but it would disturb the tenure of the Commissioners, and therefore it is deemed probable that they will yield obediently to the chief executive.

COUNTY DIVISION BILL.

THE SENATE DEFEATS THE MEASURE BY A BIG MAJORITY.

SACRAMENTO, March 5.—At the morning session the Senate defeated Burke's amendment to the bill to create new counties, which provided that the commissioners having charge of the organization might refuse to create a new county if such proposed division would not benefit both the old and new counties.

Burke then had an amendment adopted, providing that no county may be divided which has an area less than 500 square miles, unless it has a city of 15,000 inhabitants within its boundaries.

A few minor amendments were made and then the subject was dropped until the evening session, when the fight over the bill was inaugurated in earnest.

"I am not in favor of county division. It entails an expense on the people. I represent a county where there is no disposition to divide. If a bill is passed of the character under discussion, within six months some county division project will be formulated," declared Senator Seawell.

He said that there were but half a dozen counties in which at the present there were division projects.

Senator Smith held an exactly opposite view. He had no fear of county division. If there were twice as many counties as there are now there would be better government. The people of the State of California gave an emphatic vote to their opinion at the last election, when by a vote of more than four to one the citizens declared that they wanted a general law for the division of counties and did not want the Legislature to retain the power to do this.

The bill was defeated by the following vote:

Ayes—Aram, Beard, Denison, Earl, Fay, Ford, Gleaves, Hoyt, Linder, Matthews, McAllister, McGowan, Pedlar, Smith, Withington—15.

Noes—Andrews, Burke, Dunn, Flint, Frank, Henderson, Holloway, Langford, Mahoney, Martin, Seawell, Seymour, Shine, Shippee, Toner, Whitehurst—26.

Absent or declined to vote—Aram, Biggy, Bert, Mitchell, Orr, Voorheis—7.

Excused from voting—Gosford, Simpson—2.

Senators Earl and Beard changed their votes from "aye" to "no," and Earl gave notice that he would move a reconsideration. The negative vote is a significant one.

Certain Senators, it is said, were frightened from voting for the bill because it was charged that there was boodle back of it. Now it looks as if a job had been arranged by which the attempt will be made to force "the sack" to come to Sacramento. This action following the malodorous proceedings in the Assembly yesterday promises some startling disclosures with the end of the session.

Senator Simpson's bill authorizing the formation of township governments on the New England plan, with three trustees as the governing body, was defeated on final passage, lacking but one vote of success. Senator Ford, who voted against the bill, gave notice that he would move a reconsideration.

The bill fixing the hours of labor in logging camps was slightly amended, and went on third reading for to-morrow.

Six new bills were introduced, all relating to the Great Northern, the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific to build a San Francisco Bay. This proposition was a different one from the old Goat Island cession plan, the object of which was to enable the Southern Pacific to obtain Goat Island. This resolution gave all roads equal terminal facilities.

Senator Matthews favored the resolution, as did Senator Seawell. It was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Aram, Andrews, Beard, Bert, Dunn, Earl, Frank, Gleaves, Hart, Henderson, Hoyt, Holloway, Langford, Linder, Martin, Matthews, Pedlar, Seawell, Seymour, Shine, Smith, Voorheis—22.

Noes—Burke, Fay, Gosford, Mahoney, McAllister, Whitehurst, Withington—7.

Absent or refrained from voting—Aram, Biggy, Denison, Flint, Ford, McGowan, Mitchell, Orr, Shippee, Simpson, Toner—11.

Senators Ford and Withington had a tilt over the Harbor Commission bills relative to the proposed East-street bridge and a proposition to exchange properties with the Franck estate for a bridge terminus at the junction of Market, Sacramento and East streets.

Senator Ford accused Senator Withington, who opposed the bills, of "talking through his hat," and that his "headgear needed a new crown."

"That may be true, but I do not need a new head to put in my hat," was the sarcastic rejoinder.

The four Harbor Commission bills were passed. All were introduced by Senator Gleaves, and bill 60 empowers the Board of Harbor Commissioners to lay out and improve certain property on the westerly side of East street, between Clay and Market streets, in the city and county of San Francisco, extending their jurisdiction over the same, and rectifying and establishing a line of streets therein. This is the property which it is proposed to exchange for a part of the Franck estate.

Bill 61 supplements No. 60, authorizing and empowering the Board of State Harbor Commissioners to grant, exchange or transfer certain property east of the westerly line of East street, as delineated and located upon the ground, between Clay and Market streets, in the city and county of San Francisco, to or with the owner or owners of certain property on the triangular corner, common to Market, Sacramento and East streets.

Bill 62 provides for the contingency arising from a failure to swap lots and is entitled "An act to authorize and empower the Board of State Harbor Commissioners to institute condemnation proceedings against certain property on the corner of Market, Sacramento and East streets in the city and county of San Francisco, and extending their jurisdiction over the same."

Bill 63 gives certain powers to the Board of Harbor Commissioners by amending the act finally approved with amendments March 19, 1889. It provides that the Commissioners may lease or let, for a term not exceeding twenty-five years,

PROPOSED PASSENGER BRIDGE ACROSS EAST STREET TO THE NEW FERRY DEPOT.

Map Showing the Property to Be Condemned.

[Sketches from the engineer's drawings.]

years ago we voted \$600,000 to build a union depot for the Southern Pacific company. Now, if we can secure Goat Island, a competing road can use the island for a terminal and use the depot, which will become a union one in fact as well as in name."

Senator McAllister said a splendid effort was being made for a competing road, but it was not certain that the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad desired Goat Island for a terminal. It might make Stockton its terminal, and there was an excellent little town in Contra Costa County called Antioch which would make a good terminus. When the San Joaquin Valley Railroad wanted to use Goat Island for terminal purposes it would ask Congress for it, and it would then be time for the Legislature to pass such a resolution.

"The octopus, so called, can have no superior advantages under the resolution," declared Senator Earl. "It is a standing invitation to all roads to come in. I was told a little more than two years ago by the manager of the Santa Fe that that road would have built to San Francisco Day if it could have secured a proper terminal."

Senator Earl added that the passage of the resolution would be an incentive for

SANTA CRUZ PIONEER DEAD.

Joseph Roberts, Once the Idol of South Sea Cannibals, Passes Away.

SANTA CRUZ, March 5.—Joseph Roberts, a pioneer, was found dead in bed this morning. Heart failure was the cause. Mr. Roberts in early life was wrecked on the South Sea islands and landed on an island inhabited by cannibals, who imagined he was a deity. The King gave him regal honors, placing him at the right hand of his throne. When he left for California, after residing on the island for eight months, there was much lamentation among the natives.

Mr. Roberts was aged 68 years. He was a native of Scotland.

SAN JOSE WILL CASE.

Beginning of the End in the Barron Contest.

THE CLOSING ARGUMENT.

Attorney Delmas' Eloquent Plea on Behalf of the Contestant.

THE COURTROOM THROGGLED.

An Immense Audience Listens to the Brilliant Address of the Lawyer.

SAN JOSE, March 5.—Attorney Delmas' well-known reputation for eloquence drew an audience to the Courthouse to-day such as has never been seen here before, and the throng that packed the courtroom and overflowed into the lobby lost never a word of the lawyer's brilliant plea. It was the beginning of the closing argument in the contest over the estate of the late Millionaire Barron, and it was for the contestant, George Barron, that the attorney spoke.

Judge Garber finished the concluding argument in behalf of the proponents this morning. He urged that portions of the testimony of P. J. Sullivan proved that the claim that Edward Barron had no will of his own was false. Sullivan admitted that he was unable to secure from his alleged weak employer what he (Sullivan) believed were his rights. As for Mrs. Barron she had not invited the litigation, but was unwillingly a party to it in order to defend the honor of her dead husband and herself.

The concluding argument in the case and the closing plea in behalf of the contestant, George Barron, was opened at 10:40 o'clock by Mr. Delmas. He said that after the great storm of eloquence from three able attorneys upon the other side it became his duty to restore the landmarks and beacon lights that were to guide the jury in obtaining a verdict. The statement made by Attorney Bowden that the proponents had desired to throw the mantle of charity over the grave of the first Mrs. Barron was impressively referred to by the speaker. He spurned the aspersion upon the memory of the dead woman, and proved by the evidence that the contestants had endeavored to show what was the cause of the separation of Edward Barron from his first wife, but the other side by their objections had prevented this testimony from being secured. Delmas declared that the mother of George Barron did not need a mantle of charity over her grave as there was nothing that was sought to be covered up there.

At the afternoon session of the court every available inch of sitting and standing room was occupied inside and outside the courtroom, and many were unable even to get within the sound of Mr. Delmas' voice.

Mr. Delmas pointed out at length the inconsistencies and injustice of the will of Edward Barron, and contended that it could not have emanated from a just and sound mind under the meaning of the law. He said that a wrong had been done, not only to George but also to an innocent wife that he may ally himself with in the future and her innocent children. In case George Barron should die, according to the terms of the will his wife was to receive nothing in case she was childless, and in the event that she had children they were to receive only one-half of their father's property, the other half to go to Eva Ross Barron.

In the case of the death of the son, William, his children were to receive all. Why was this unjust discrimination made against the innocent prospective children of the contestant? He asked. By the terms of the will Mrs. Barron would have absolute control over the property to the value of over \$1,500,000, unanswerable to any court for her stewardship, and in case the will was not broken she would take this vast amount to Ireland, where she would spend the remainder of her days.

Mr. Delmas did not conclude his argument to-day, but will occupy the entire day to-morrow.

BRANDING OF BOGUS BUTTER.

DAIRYMEN URGE THE GOVERNOR TO SIGN THE BILL.

SACRAMENTO, March 5.—The dairymen and the manufacturers of artificial products, such as oleomargarine, butterine and filled cheese, had a day before the Governor to-day. The dairymen were there to urge his signature to the bill which provides that bogus dairy products shall not be sold as the genuine article.

J. H. Hegler represented the filled cheese industry. Attorney Lillenthal appeared for the oleomargarine contingent, and Senators McGowan and McAllister led the dairy forces in the verbal conflict. The debate was a spirited one.

Senator McGowan, after Attorney Lillenthal had eulogized the merits of bogus butter, asked:

"Do you use oleomargarine on your table home?"

Attorney Lillenthal confessed that he did not.

"Do you want to sell it to poor people as genuine butter?" asked the Humboldt Senator.

"What objection do you have to the manufacture of oleomargarine? It is just as good as butter," said Lillenthal.

"Because it is manufactured as a lie, because it purports to be butter and is not," was the answer.

There was a little anger stirred up by this answer. Assemblyman Johnson of Humboldt created some amusement by stating that the citizens of Humboldt hanged ex-Governor Markham in effigy when he vetoed the pure butter bill. Governor Budd laughed at this, saying, though he did not inquire if a similar fate awaited him should he pursue a similar course.

Jesse D. Carr championed the cause of the butter men. The Governor has taken the bill under advisement.

APPROPRIATIONS REDUCED.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

SACRAMENTO, March 5.—The report of the conference committee on the general appropriation was made just before the afternoon session of the Assembly was ended. The report was delayed because of an attempt to reduce the amount to be allowed for district fairs.

The Senate appropriated \$194,000 for these fairs and \$40,000 for the State Fair. Laugenour wanted the district fair appropriation cut down one-half. He was overruled and the appropriations for the fairs were concurred in.

It is understood, however, that the Governor will cut down the appropriation for the district fairs by at least \$90,000.

The Senate Committee agreed to reductions to their amendments amounting to \$137,040. These reductions were as follows:

National Guard \$40,000, Napa Insane Asylum \$25,000, Mendocino Insane Asylum \$50,540, Agnews Insane Asylum \$80,000, Whittier Reformatory School \$10,000, San Jose Normal School \$25,000.

Under the bill as it now stands, the contingent expenses of the Senate are placed at \$35,000 and the Assembly \$40,000. The textbook fund is returned to its original \$40,000. The appropriation for the Yosemite Valley was also put back by the Senate to the original figure of \$20,000. The other changes were the same as given this morning in the CALL.

A HEADSBURG MAN ARRESTED.

Los Angeles, March 5.—Deputy Sheriff Martin Aguirre this afternoon arrested a man named Smith McDowell at the post-office on a telegram from the authorities at Headsburg. McDowell is a well-dressed man and is wanted on a charge of felony.

ITCHING SKIN DISEASES.

Are Instantly Relieved And Speedily Cured By CUTICURA Remedies.

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, economical, and permanent cure of the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly

SALARIES IN COUNTIES.

The Completed Schedule in the Proposed New Law.

DECISION OF ASSEMBLY.

An Increase of Pay in Some Offices and Reductions in Others.

BLEDSE WANTS REDUCTIONS.

The House Refuses to Adopt His Amendments Relating to Humboldt County.

SACRAMENTO, March 5.—Work was completed on the county government bill this afternoon.

When the county government bill was taken up this morning there was no lack of amendments, but none occasioned any debate till the sections fixing the salaries of Humboldt County officials were reached. Then Bledsoe stood up and fired amendments at the clerk. The salary of every official would have been lowered if he could have had his way. As each amendment would go up by vote he asserted positively that the people of his county wanted that particular salary lowered, and he recommended drops ranging from \$200 to \$900 a year.

As regularly Assemblyman Johnson, also of Humboldt, would announce that the people thought the officer was earning the full amount allowed him, and the House would kill the amendment.

Bledsoe, nevertheless, had the satisfaction of trying to have the salaries cut. Swisher of El Dorado had an amendment to trammel somewhat the power of Supervisors in making game laws. According to Thomas' amendment adopted yesterday the Supervisors would be enabled to alter the laws to suit themselves. Mr. Swisher's amendment provides that they cannot extend the open season of any class of game.

An attempt was made to make the cities assist in bearing the burdens of road-building. An amendment with that idea in view failed to be adopted. As a result the cities are to be exempted from roadtax.

Among the smaller counties there has been little or no reduction in the salaries of county officials. Among the larger counties the changes are marked, there being an increase in some offices and reductions in others.

The Alameda delegation was the last to submit its figures. They were exactly as reported in the CALL two days ago. The trouble was over the time when the reduction of the Assessor's salary was to go into effect. It was decided to allow him to retain his present force of deputies for a year in order that he might redeem his ante-election pledges to reassess the entire county. All other changes go into effect upon the passage of the bill.

The salaries of San Francisco officials are not included as they are fixed by her charter. The salaries in the other counties are finally decided upon by the House as are as follows:

CLASS AND COUNTY.	COUNTY CLERK.	SHERIFF.	AUDITOR.	RECORDER.	TREASURER.	TAX COLLECTOR.	ASSESSOR.	SCHOOL Supt.	CORONER.	DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
2—Los Angeles.	\$3,600	\$4,000	\$3,600	\$3,600	\$3,600	\$3,600	\$3,600	\$3,000	Fee	\$4,000
3—Alameda.	13,000	12,500	3,500	16,000	5,000	8,000	14,100	4,500	Fee	6,000
4—Santa Clara.	9,000	9,500	4,000	8,000	4,000	7,000	9,500	2,000	Fee	3,200
5—Sacramento.	6,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	1,500	4,000	2,000	Fee	3,000
6—Sonoma.	5,000	6,200	1,000	3,900	2,600	1,200	6,000	2,000	Fee	2,400
7—Contra Costa.	2,750	3,600	1,000	2,500	2,500	800	2,200	2,000	Fee	3,000
8—San Diego.	3,500	3,500	2,000	3,500	2,000	2,000	4,000	2,500	Fee	3,500
9—Fresno.	3,500	6,500	2,000	3,500	2,000	2,000	4,000	2,500	Fee	3,500
10—Pernam.	3,500	5,000	1,400	3,200	2,400	3,000	5,000	2,000	Fee	2,000
11—Humboldt.	3,500	4,000	1,400	2,000	1,800	1,500	4,000	2,000	Fee	2,000
12—Solano.	3,000	5,000	1,400	3,000	2,400	3,000	5,000	2,000	Fee	2,000
13—Tulare.	2,400	6,000	1,000	1,800	1,000	4,000	1,500	1,800	Fee	2,400
14—Butte.	3,000	7,000	2,500	1,500	2,400	1,500	6,000	1,800	Fee	2,000
15—Santa Cruz.	1,600	7,000	600	3,000	2,500	650	5,500	2,000	Fee	2,500
16—Nevada.	3,000	6,000	500	2,400	1,800	2,000	3,000	1,600	Fee	2,800
17—Yuba.	4,000	4,000	2,000	1,800	1,800	1,000	2,500	1,500	Fee	1,800
18—Monterey.	2,600	4,500	1,800	2,500	1,800	2,000	4,000	1,800	Fee	2,400
19—San Luis Obispo.	4,000	5,500	1,000	2,500	2,000	1,000	2,500	1,800	Fee	2,000
20—Placer.	3,500	6,000	1,000	2,500	2,000	1,000	2,500	1,800	Fee	2,000
21—Riverside.	3,500	6,000	1,000	2,500	2,000	1,000	2,500	1,800	Fee	2,000
22—Santa Barbara.	2,500	5,000	1,000	2,500	2,000	1,000	2,500	1,800	Fee	2,000
23—Yolo.	2,500	3,600	1,000	1,500	1,600	900	2,800	1,200	Fee	2,000
24—Yuba.	3,500	5,000	1,000	1,500	1,600	1,500	3,000	1,600	Fee	2,500
25—Kern.	3,500	6,000	1,000	1,500	1,600	1,500	3,000	1,600	Fee	2,500
26—Santa Costa.	3,250	5,000	1,000	3,250	1,800	1,800	3,250	1,800	Fee	2,500
27—Orange.	4,000	4,000	1,500	3,000	2,000	1,500	2,500	1,800	Fee	2,000
28—Siskiyou.	2,000	5,000	1,000	2,000	1,500	1,500	2,400	1,500	Fee	2,800
29—Shasta.	1,800	4,000	1,200	2,600	1,800	1,000	2,200	2,000	Fee	1,800
30—Ventura.	1,500	2,400	1,000	1,800	1,600	2,000	3,200	1,500	Fee	1,500
31—Calaveras.	1,600	1,500	1,000	1,500	1,200	1,000	1,900	1,200	Fee	1,500
32—Amador.	4,250	1,500	1,000	1,500	1,800	500	1,800	600	Fee	1,800
33—El Dorado.	2,800	2,000	500	1,000	1,500	500	3,200	1,200	Fee	1,500
34—Stanislaus.	6,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,500	1,800	3,000	1,800	Fee	2,000
35—San Mateo.	4,500	2,500	1,000	2,000	1,500	1,800	2,500	1,200	Fee	2,000
36—Calaveras.	5,000	2,500	1,000	2,000	1,500	1,800	3,000	1,800	Fee	2,000
37—Yuba.	4,000	2,500	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	2,500	1,200	Fee	2,000
38—Marin.	4,500	2,500	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	3,000	1,500	Fee	2,000
39—Colusa.	5,500	2,400	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	3,000	1,500	Fee	2,000
40—Tulame.	5,500	2,400	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	3,000	1,500	Fee	2,000
41—Merced.	5,500	2,400	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	3,000	1,500	Fee	2,000
42—Lake.	2,625	1,200	675	900	700	375	1,500	1,500	Fee	1,200
43—Kings.	1,500	1,500	500	1,000	1,000	500	1,800	1,200	Fee	2,000
44—Sutter.	3,500	1,500	900	1,000	1,000	700	1,800	500	Fee	1,200
45—Nadara.	3,500	1,500	900	1,000	1,000	700	1,800	500	Fee	1,200
46—Lake.	3,500	1,500	900	1,000	1,000	700	1,800	500	Fee	1,200
47—Glenn.	3,500	1,500	900	1,000	1,000	700	1,800	500	Fee	1,200
48—Sierra.	3,500	1,500	900	1,000	1,000	700	1,800	500	Fee	1,200
49—Butte.	3,500	1,500	900	1,000	1,000	700	1,800	500	Fee	1,200
50—Mariposa.	3,500	1,500	900	1,000	1,000	700	1,800	500	Fee	1,200
51—Modoc.	2,500	1,500	400	800	800	200	1,500	600	Fee	1,200
52—Imperial.	3,000	1,500	200	800	800	200	1,500	600	Fee	1,200
53—Trinity.	3,000	1,500	200	800	800	200	1,500	600	Fee	1,200
54—Imperial.	3,000	1,500	200	800	800	200	1,500	600	Fee	1,200
55—Del Norte.	1,200	1,200	300	900	1,000	1,200	900	240	Fee	1,000
56—Mono.	2,500	2,300	200	800	800	200	1,500	600	Fee	1,200
57—Alpine.	500	500	200	800	800	200	1,500	600	Fee	1,200

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

THE BILL ABOLISHING DR. POTTER'S "HOME" PASSES.

SACRAMENTO, March 4.—The Assembly Committee on Ways and Means this morning reported on the resolution authorizing it to investigate the affairs of the Sunset Telephone, by recommending the passage of a constitutional amendment taking the assessing of telephone property out of the hands of county officers and giving it to the Board of Equalization. This method is already in practice in regard to railroad property and telegraph lines.

The total valuation of the telephone companies is apportioned by the proposed amendments among the cities, counties and townships in proportion to the number of telephone boxes located in each division. The rules were suspended and the constitutional amendment read the first time.

The rules were again suspended to allow the introduction of bills and five new measures were placed on the files.

Stanford of Butte wants it made a misdemeanor punishable by a \$500 fine and six months' imprisonment to sell fruit which "has been produced, gathered or handled by aliens other than aliens who have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States," unless the packages in which the fruit is marketed shall have been distinctly marked as having been produced by such aliens.

Meads of Santa Clara wants it to be made a punishable offense to sell liquor within

two miles of any university having not less than 250 students.

Brusie introduced a bill appropriating \$15,000 for the contingent expenses of the Assembly for the month of March.

Huber of Los Angeles introduced a bill over a month ago providing for the establishment of a cannery at the Whittier Reform School, to give profitable employment to the boys and girls, and for other improvements. The bill went first to the Committee on Manufactures. There the cannery feature was stricken out.

Then it went to the Ways and Means Committee, who ruthlessly slaughtered it without the author's knowledge. It was too late to get a substitute, so Huber prepared a new bill, and now wants \$46,100 for the reform school, in place of the \$83,150 asked for in the first place.

The Senate bill doing away with Potter's Home for the Inebriates was passed by a vote of 49 to 6.

Ewing of San Francisco spoke at some length upon the bill and the necessity of a public hospital for irresponsible drinkers. "Is this to have any connection with Potter's home?" inquired Bachman of Fresno. "I assure you it has not. The new home will be entirely distinct," was the response. This did not seem to satisfy the members. There was some hesitation. Then Powers, the chairman of the San Francisco delegation, asked: "Is Ewing's explanation satisfactory?"

It evidently was not, and Bachman at once arose to inquire, when Powers explained: "The purpose of the bill is to abolish Potter's home."

"Then I am with you," exclaimed Bachman. Of the six votes in the negative only one was cast by a San Franciscan, J. J. Wilkinson of the Thirty-first District.

The bill that had passed the Senate known as the Conlin claim, directing the San Francisco Supervisors to pay John J. Conlin \$61,575, an old street-contracting claim, was refused passage by a vote of 35 yeas to 19 nays.

Senate bills were passed as follows:

Providing for the removal of remains from cemeteries in cities having a population of less than 5000.

Amending the law governing cities of the sixth class.

Amending the law relating to reports on estates.

Amending the law relating to letters of administration.

Providing against the adulteration of food and drugs.

Providing for a home for inebriates in San Francisco and repealing the act of 1870, creating the present home.

Providing a stenographer for the San Francisco Coroner.

Providing for a cement floor in the Chico Normal School.

Appropriating \$6000 for tiling the first floor of the Capitol.

Appropriating \$3000 to pay the expenses of the State suits for the thirty-fifth to the fortieth fiscal years, inclusive.

Appropriating \$275,000 to pay coyote scalp claims (refused passage yesterday).

The bill allowing the Controller an extra clerk to be known as revenue clerk was called up out of its order and passed.

The place is made necessary by the passage of the bill authorizing the State to buy lands sold for delinquent taxes.

It was not till nearly time for the afternoon recess that bill 653 came up. This is the measure to prevent the Police Commissioners from holding offices for life.

The Assembly favors its passage, but wants to be able to consider it carefully. Therefore consideration was postponed this afternoon and the bill made a special order for to-morrow at 3:30.

Cutter's bill authorizing the formation of drainage districts, which occasioned the disgraceful disturbance of last night, met with some objection at to-night's session of the Assembly. It was passed by a vote of 51 to 8.

Belshaw of Contra Costa opposed the appropriation of \$311.15 to pay the claim of Major Pico. The House, however, had the bill read a second time.

The second reading of the bill establishing a commission to rearrange the codes and advise the passage of necessary laws caused the discussion of the evening.

Bledsoe of Humboldt and Belshaw of Contra Costa opposed the measure. They denounced it as an attempt to "do politics" and make fat places for faithful friends.

Hatfield of Sacramento and Powers of San Francisco showed its value in striking out unnecessary laws and arranging properly the remainder, so that definite information could be readily obtained as to the laws. Spencer also spoke for the bill.

The majority of the House decided to have the bill read a second time.

An interesting row was precipitated by bill 210, providing for State and county veterinarians. A number of amendments were accepted.

Reid moved to strike out section 19 of the bill, which gives the State veterinarian the right, power to appoint every man in the State to position and to buy everything in the State.

The amendment was carried, and then the bill was killed forever by being laid on the table with such a thud that its author did not venture to give notice of intention to reconsider.

Reception to Senators at Portland.

PORTLAND, March 5.—Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska and Senator George W. McBride of Oregon were tendered an informal reception to-night by the Multnomah Republican Club.

FREE FROM WILLIAM.

Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt Secures an Absolute Divorce.

ALSO GETS THE CHILDREN

Now Has Big Alimony and the Right to Marry Again.

GREAT SECRECY MAINTAINED.

Without Delay the Liberated Woman Will Occupy Palatial Quarters at Paris.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Judge Barrett has granted an absolute divorce to Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt from William K. Vanderbilt. The utmost secrecy was maintained in the action, and as all the papers were sealed it was impossible to secure any details of the case.

Mrs. Vanderbilt will, it is reported, leave her present residence, and will hereafter live at her Newport houses or in the handsome residence which is said to have recently been purchased by her in this city. She will leave with her children for Europe about the middle of March.

It is understood that the settlement upon Mrs. Vanderbilt includes the marble palace at Newport, the residence on Fifty-second street and Fifth avenue, and money and securities that will make her income \$300,000 a year.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister is the former wife of Ferdinand Yznaga, whose present wife returned to the United States last month to secure a divorce. The "woman in the case" is Nellie Neustretter, one of the most beautiful queens of the Parisian demi-monde. Mr. Vanderbilt is alleged to have given her all his winnings at the Grand Prix de Paris. At present Mr. Vanderbilt is cruising on board his yacht Valiant in the Mediterranean with a party of friends.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and her friends have made all their arrangements for sailing for Europe, having planned to occupy palatial quarters at Paris.

It is said that the break between Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt came at the close of the yachting trip it is alleged Mrs. Vanderbilt was subjected to indignities in the presence of her friends that made it impossible to longer defer action. It is alleged Vanderbilt's relations with Mlle. Neustretter were openly paraded by him with the purpose of forcing his wife to take cognizance of them.

Vanderbilt's friends assert that prior to this yachting trip his behavior toward Mrs. Vanderbilt had been considerate and that he conducted himself in an exemplary manner. They assert he had no affection for Mlle. Neustretter and was in no sense fascinated by her. Though the fact had been known for some months that the Vanderbilts were agreed upon the general proposition of divorce, it was not known by the public until the decree had been granted to-day that the proceedings had been begun.

And it is further adjudged and decreed by this court, by virtue of the power and authority in it vested, and it doth hereby adjudge and decree, that it shall be lawful for the said plaintiff, Alva E. Vanderbilt, to marry again during the life of the defendant, William K. Vanderbilt, the defendant, be allowed to visit the said children at all proper times.

And further, it is adjudged and decreed that the said William K. Vanderbilt Jr. and Harold S. Vanderbilt, shall receive their education in the United States—the last provision as to the education of the two sons being made upon application of counsel of both parties through the counsel in open court, entered.

And it is further adjudged and decreed by this court, by virtue of the power and authority in it vested, and it doth hereby adjudge and decree that the care and custody of the said children of the said marriage, namely: Consuela Vanderbilt, born March 2, 1877; William K. Vanderbilt Jr., born October 28, 1878; and Harold S. Vanderbilt, born July 1, 1884, during their minority be and the same is hereby awarded to Alva E. Vanderbilt, the plaintiff, and that the said William K. Vanderbilt, the defendant, be allowed to visit the said children at all proper times.

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CUBAN REBELS' VICTORY.

Uprisings in Several of the Provinces at an End.

BANDIT CHIEFS GIVE UP.

Operations Against the Town of Baire, Held by the Insurgents.

ANOTHER SIDE TO THE STORY.

It Would Seem the Revolt Is Far More Serious Than Spain Will Admit.

MADRID, March 5.—An official dispatch received here from Cuba says thirteen rebels belonging to the Marrero band have yielded.

Dispatches received here from Cuba this evening say that Yaguey, the chief of a powerful band of brigands, which has been operating in the province of Matanzas, has yielded his submission. This, it is added, puts an end to the uprising in that province, which was the most formidable in the whole island.

General le Châmbre has commenced operations against the town of Baire, which is occupied by the insurgents. In the province of Guantanamo only four rebel bands, numbering in all about 180 men, now exist.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of War, General Dominguez, denied the truth of the report that General le Châmbre had been killed. He also said there was no truth in the rumors of insurgent success in Cuba. Several corps of volunteers in Cuba have offered to assist the Governor-General against the rebels.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamer Vigilance, which arrived yesterday, brings news from the revolution in Cuba. According to the passengers, the revolt is of a more serious character than the Spanish authorities seem willing to admit. La Lucha, the leading Republican paper of Havana, under date of February 28, gives the following account of the different outbreaks:

The first news of the revolt was received in Manzanillo February 23. A party of over fifty men at Callicito had broken out into the familiar cry of the Cuban patriots, "Viva Cuba Libre!" (Long live Cuba!). The band was headed by Don Bastolo Maso, one of the leaders of the revolution in 1895. He was accompanied by Don Amador Guerra and Don Enrique Cespedes. The Alcalde of Manzanillo sent troops to Salvador, and these prevented the insurgents from seizing the plantation, but the work of making sugar was stopped.

Another outbreak was in Baire, but the object there was to procure the removal of the Alcalde of Jiguani and the immediate establishment of reforms long recommended by Don Maura in the Spanish courts.

Still another revolt manifested itself in Jaguay Grande. The insurgents immediately raised the cry of Cuban liberty. Their success was of short duration, for they were met by a detail of Government troops and defeated. They retired into Cienaga da Zapata, where it is very difficult if not impossible to follow them. This band is headed by the schoolmaster of Jaguay, accompanied by his seven sons.

In the eastern part of the island there is another outbreak that seems to be of a more serious character, as the Government has sent from Havana a battalion of troops belonging to the regiment of Isabel la Católica, under the command of Colonel Fidel Santolucides, to subdue it.

Another party of revolutionists has been discovered at Marrero, near Colon. In Guantanamo there is another uprising.

BLUEJACKETS TO THE RESCUE.

They Gave Gallant Help During a Big Fire at Porto Spain.

NEW YORK, March 6.—A special dispatch from Porto Spain, Trinidad, to a morning paper says:

This city has missed almost total destruction by fire. The loss will amount to nearly \$4,000,000, the chief business section having been the center of the conflagration. Nearly 20,000 people would have been homeless had it not been for the assistance given by the United States North Atlantic squadron and H. M. S. Buzzard in extinguishing the flames.

From the United States vessels more than 250 men were sent ashore, while the Buzzard landed about fifty.

Each boat's crew were supplied with fire-buckets, axes and ropes and the plan of action was quickly laid down and carried out. Chains of bucket parties were formed and a steady stream of water was thus conveyed to the sea side of the fire to prevent its spread as much as possible.

The fire was checked, though not until the sailors as well as the townspeople were thoroughly exhausted. Several of the American seamen had narrow escapes.

Everything is in confusion and it will take several days to determine whether there was any loss of life among the citizens. The city is overwhelmed and it will be many years before it recovers.

WILL SAIL FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Count de Castellane to Depart To-Day With His Bride.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Count and Countess de Castellane will sail for Southampton to-morrow morning. They have chosen the steamship New York for their honeymoon voyage. The Count requested their names to be omitted on the passenger list issued by the company, and they have respected his desire.

John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor will also be cabin passengers on the New York.

SHERIFF BURNS MURDERER.

Arrest of a Man Who Is Charged With the Crime.

PUEBLO, Colo., March 5.—It is believed that Moroni Kuford, who murdered Sheriff Burns of the San Juan County, Utah, last September, is now in custody here, where he has been for five months past working at odd jobs under the name of Charles H. Cox. He was arrested on a description yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Granger. A photograph of the suspect has been taken to Salt Lake.

HAYWARD'S CRIME REVIEWED.

Telling Argument Made by the Public Prosecutor.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 5.—The closing act of the Hayward murder trial was begun this morning. Deputies and the attendant nurses brought S. H. Dyer,

the sick juror, into court and deposited him in a reclining chair.

Frank Nye, the County Attorney, rose to address the jury. His face was ashen pale, and it did not seem as he leaned against the table, that he could possibly prove equal to the task. However, before he had been talking twenty minutes his voice rang out like a bugle, and his friends were confident he would hold out to the end. Briefly, but effectively, he sketched the career of Harry Hayward, his association with Miss Giny and his influence over the "sick man," Blixt. The crime had been committed by Blixt at the instigation of Hayward, but it brought with it a revolution in his entire being. After it came conscience, remorse, horror of himself. No man could picture the agony of horror Blixt endured after the commission of the crime, until he decided to tell the truth.

Nye's argument occupied the time of the court until adjournment. Mr. Erwin will begin his argument to-morrow morning and will probably continue on Thursday. The case, it is expected, will be given to the jury that afternoon.

MINERS READY TO STRIKE.

Over Fifteen Thousand Men Will Probably Quit Work.

PITTSBURG, March 5.—The coal miners and operators of the Pittsburgh district met to-day in conference, but failed to agree, and a strike will probably be ordered to-morrow, which will affect between 15,000 and 16,000 men.

The new operators' association met this morning and began a discussion of the trade situation. Before it had proceeded far an interruption was caused by the entrance of a committee from the miners' convention, which informed the meeting of the resolution passed by them yesterday demanding 69 cents for mining, and asking that a committee be appointed to confer with them on the subject. The operators appointed such a committee.

The two committees then went into secret session, which lasted until nearly midnight. The result of the conference leaves the situation just as it was before the conference. Both sides insisted on their demands—the miners for the Columbus scale, 69 cents, and the operators for 60 cents, allowing Ohio miners a differential of nine cents per ton. The miners' committee will report to its convention to-morrow, and if the workmen carry out their expressed intention a strike will be ordered at once.

HAVOC CAUSED BY EXPLOSION.

WRECK OF A BUSINESS BLOCK AT THE CITY OF ANDERSON, INDIANA.

FIRE STARTED IN THE DEBBIS AND THE LOSS AMOUNTED TO \$100,000.

ANDERSON, Ind., March 5.—Anderson experienced a \$100,000 explosion this morning shortly after 3 o'clock. Three business rooms were shattered and windows for several blocks blown out. The contents of the store were blown squares away. The courthouse clock was blown out of the tower.

The debris caught fire instantly and threatened to consume the entire business district, it being late this afternoon before the flames were extinguished. The shock of the explosion was felt for many miles.

A broken gas main allowed the gas to escape. It came up through the frozen ground and forced itself into the cellar. Some connection with the lighted jet did the rest. The Terhune block, occupied by the When Clothing Company, Proather's shoestore and Hadley's shoestore, was totally wrecked.

All efforts were confined to saving the surrounding property. The total loss is \$100,000; insurance, \$40,000.

Seeking the Check-Raisers.

DENVER, March 5.—W. T. Canna, chief of the secret service department of the Union Pacific Railroad, is in Denver to-day, and is making an inquiry into the manipulation of checks distributed among the employees of that line last month. Canna says that the parties who raised the checks made only a few hundred dollars, but he has no doubt that, if their operations had not been discovered, they would have received the attempt next month.

An Outlaw's Father Wins.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 5.—In the Circuit Court at Vernon, Ala., to-day Allen H. Burrows gained a verdict of \$296 against the Southern Express Company. His son, Rube Burrows, the noted train-robbler, murderer and outlaw, was killed at Linden, Ala., in October, 1890, while trying to escape from custody. His father sued for the conversion of his pistols, rifles, team of oxen and money found on his person when killed.

To Build the Platte Canal.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 5.—The first step in the building of the Platte canal was taken when the Senate voted in favor of the Platte canal bill and general irrigation bill. This action, when concurred in by the House and the Governor, will give the city of Omaha the right to build and own the canal, which is a proposed waterway for furnishing power by diverting the waters of the Platte River.

Colonel Glendon Dead.

GALVESTON, Ill., March 5.—Colonel R. Glendon, U. S. Army, who served with distinction during the Civil War, and was retired from active service on April 20, 1891, died to-day at his home in Oneida, after a long illness. He was 65 years of age. He was one of the military committee that tried the conspirators who planned the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Walking Back to Alabama.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 5.—Twenty-five negro men, whom "Peg Leg" Williams took to Mapimi, Mexico, last January, passed through here to-day en route to Alabama. They are on foot and have been on the road since the first week they struck Mapimi. They state they did not like the country.

Bishop Thomas Very Ill.

SALINA, Kans., March 5.—The Right Rev. S. E. Thomas, Episcopal Bishop of Kansas, is lying at the point of death at St. John's School. Impaction of the bowels is the cause of his illness.

Er-Justice and Dynamite.

VINCENNES, Ind., March 4.—John P. Angleberger, late Justice of the Peace, was arrested to-night charged with perpetrating a dynamite outrage at Decker a few days ago.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$180,762.62; gold reserve, \$91,635,028.

Women's Suffrage Defeated.

BOSTON, March 5.—The bill to grant full municipal suffrage to women in Massachusetts was defeated to-day—127 to 57.

SILVER MEN APPEAL.

Bimetallists of America Would Form a New Party.

GOLD SHOULD NOT RULE.

Monetary Reform Necessary for a Return of Prosperity to the Nation.

FREE COINAGE IS THE CRY.

Members of All Parties Asked to Unite in Electing Honest National Legislators.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following was to-day issued by the American Bimetallic League:

A statement of the issues on which the new party will organize—The money question is now indisputably the dominant issue in the United States and will remain so until settled and settled right. Other questions, however important, must wait for which to a greater or less extent, involves all others. The issue is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on the one side and the bimetallic standard, no bonds and Government currency on the other.

First—On this issue we declare ourselves to be unalterably opposed to the single gold standard and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, of the restoration by this Government, independently of any new party, of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1 and upon terms of exact equality, the silver coin to be a full legal tender equal with gold in payment of all debts and dues, public or private.

Second—We hold the power to control and regulate a paper currency inseparable from the power to coin money, and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the General Government only and should be legal tender.

Third—We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States provided by existing laws in either gold or silver coin at the option of the Government and not at the option of the creditor. On this issue we appeal from the dictation of the power to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The signers of the Declaration of Independence held that the power to coin money was a matter of national importance, and that it was necessary to give for dissolving the bonds that had bound the colonies to Great Britain, so we, who find it necessary to sever our relations with the political parties with which we have heretofore acted and formed, we, the undersigned, deem it proper that some of the reasons which impel us to this action should be submitted to a candid public.

The monetary reform for which we contend, as above set forth, is, in our judgment, so vital to the common welfare, and so necessary to the return of conditions of prosperity in this country as to preclude longer delay in the inauguration of a movement, the purpose of which is to bring together all who believe in the necessity of the proposed reform for this object alone. Those in favor of the gold standard and return of conditions of prosperity in this country as to preclude longer delay in the inauguration of a movement, the purpose of which is to bring together all who believe in the necessity of the proposed reform for this object alone.

On the other hand, those who are in favor of a return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver are split into as many divisions as there are parties. Silver Republicans from the West and South, and silver Democrats from the East and North, are all in favor of the return of the Republic to party government.

As the outcome of these decisions, it is advisable that an application for a separate receivership will soon be made by the Colorado Midland bondholders, in connection with a suit to be brought for the foreclosure of the first mortgage on that road. If such an application is made, the bondholders will not only be protected, but their position should be one of neutrality, and the matter can be properly disposed of by the court, as the interests of the various parties may be made clear by them upon its hearing.

Whether a receiver shall be appointed or not, it is understood that no intention exists to sever the relations now existing between the two properties, but that the present traffic interchange with the Santa Fe will be maintained at all events. The Midland might employ separate operating and traffic officials and keep its accounts distinct. The net earnings of the Santa Fe system, all lines, for the month of January were \$799,967, an increase of \$82,974 from last year. The earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific system for the same month of \$172,721, is, however, an improvement of \$5,057 over January of last year, when the deficit was \$63,826.

Reappointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President has reappointed William E. Dowell, who failed of confirmation during the session, as Postmaster at Missoula, Mont., vice H. C. Meyers, commission expired.

STOPS THE OLD BLUFF.

Subscribers of a Newspaper Have Some Rights.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Assistant Attorney-General Thomas of the Postoffice Department has made an important ruling in regard to so-called newspaper laws. Thomas decides that a publisher who makes a demand for payment of subscription to his paper through the mails, accompanying the demand with a threat of enforcing, by the use of these pretended laws, may be prosecuted for attempting to obtain money under false pretenses, provided he knows that these laws have no existence as laws or judicial decisions.

The so-called laws referred to are those often promulgated by some newspapers to the effect that subscriptions to a paper cannot be stopped until full payment of arrears has been made, and that a publisher may prosecute in criminal action a subscriber who refuses to take his paper from the office, not having paid full arrears, or a subscriber who takes a paper and refuses to pay it. These rules, the Assistant Attorney-General says, have no existence under the law.

EXODUS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Lawmakers Hurrying Away to Their Homes.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The exodus of members and ex-members of Congress, which began immediately after the adjournment, was kept up to-day. Ex-Speaker Crisp, who was among those who came to the capital, said he expected to remain in the city until Friday, when he would leave for home for a season of rest and recreation. A majority of Senators will probably remain in Washington for a week or ten days, but several left immediately for their homes. The Senators have business to close up which will require some time, while not a few from the North, who are comfortably situated in Washington, will remain here during the spring.

Shocks in South Carolina.

WINSTON, S. C., March 5.—A shock of earthquake lasting several seconds was

parties is to court defeat at the outset and to lose the battle in the end.

The purpose of this movement is not to array section against section, class against class, nor to require anybody to give up his convictions on other questions, or to sever his party relations for a purpose other than to unite in a common cause, the cause of justice against injustice, of prosperity instead of adversity, the continued employment of labor instead of forced idleness, of abundance and happiness instead of want and misery. There can be no doubt, moreover, that a return to the standard of gold and silver will promote in the highest degree the business interests of the country, while the continuance of our present financial policy must necessarily be attended by a further fall of prices, impeding business enterprise still more, and prolonging indefinitely the present stagnant condition of trade and industry.

The manifesto is signed by the following executive committee appointed by the Bimetallic Conference called at Washington, February 22, 1895:

A. J. Warner, President American Bimetallic League, chairman; John P. Jones, United States Senate; William M. Stewart, United States Senate; E. L. McLaughlin of South Carolina; Anson Wolcott of Indiana; George G. Merry of Colorado; Henry Jones of Georgia; Green of California; Joseph Shelly of the Connecticut; C. J. Hillier of the District of Columbia; Byron E. Shear of Colorado; Mortimer Whitehead of New Jersey.

In conclusion the manifesto says:

If the conference had authority from the people to name a candidate for President, it would name Joseph G. Sibley of Pennsylvania, but not having such authority it can only suggest the name and invite expressions from the people by petition, resolutions or otherwise, believing nominations when made should reflect in the most direct manner the will of the people uncontrolled by caucus machinery or professional politicians. Petitions or letters endorsing this view should be addressed to General A. J. Warner, chairman of the executive committee of the American Bimetallic party, Sun Building, Washington, D. C. A committee consisting of the following-named gentlemen was appointed to select a provisional national convention to consist of one member from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, to take charge of this movement in the several States and Territories. General A. J. Warner (chairman), Hon. William M. Stewart, Henry Jones of Georgia, General A. J. Warner of Nevada, Hon. Anson Wolcott of Indiana and Hon. J. L. McLaughlin of South Carolina.

It is understood that it is the desire of the league that a Republican should receive the nomination for Vice-President.

RECEIVERS APPEAR WILLING.

NO OBJECTION TO THE PROPOSED SEPARATE MANAGEMENT OF THE COLORADO MIDLAND.

THE LINE WOULD BECOME SERIOUSLY WEAKENED IF CUT LOOSE FROM THE SANTA FE.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Referring to the inquiries which have been made of late in reference to the relation to the receiver of the Santa Fe, Receiver Walker has authorized the following statement:

Negotiations have for some time been pending in reference to the condition of the Colorado Midland in the pending general reorganization of the Santa Fe. The receiver's committee has its own views as to the value of the Colorado Midland property, while the views entertained by the Colorado Midland bondholders very naturally represent a much higher valuation. It has been the belief of the bondholders that a separate receivership for a few months would result in an increase in earning power beyond the results shown during the past year, when the properties have been managed by the same receiver.

Mr. Preston told him that he had been deceived and that he would never see the men or his money again.

The farmer answered that it might be so, but did not appear altogether satisfied on that point.

CONGRESSIONAL CHAIRMANSIPS.

Several Will Be Secured by the California Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Members of the Fifty-fourth Congress now in Washington are already making up Speaker Reed's committees. Two Californians are slated for chairmanships, Loud as chairman of the Postoffice and Postroads Committee, and Bowers for the Committee on Patents.

As Loud has four years' experience on his committee and was its ranking Republican member in the Congress just ended, there can scarcely be a doubt about his election for this important chairmanship, especially as he is on very good terms with Reed. Mr. Bowers was the ranking Republican member of the Military Affairs Committee in the last Congress, but he does not believe he is as well fitted for this place as some other, and possibly he may be given the chairmanship of a minor committee.

It is generally conceded that Hitt of Illinois will be chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and one of the first things to demand his attention will be the Hawaiian cable project. It is generally believed that the next Congress will provide a subsidy for this purpose.

D. B. Henderson of Iowa will be chairman of the Appropriations Committee and Payne of New York of the Ways and Means Committee. Daisell, Crisp and Canning will constitute the Committee on Rules with Speaker Reed as chairman. Smith of Illinois is entitled to the chairmanship of the Pacific Railroads Committee, if precedent is to be followed, and he is a railroad.

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AN ANCIENT DEVICE.

Sufficient to Swindle a South Carolina Farmer.

WENT FOR GOLD BRICKS.

His Fruitless Mission to the Capital of the Nation.

WAS AFTER A "GOOD THING."

Seeking Government Assayer Black, He Received Enlightenment by Mint Director Preston.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A little dried up fellow with a rustic air about him stumbled into the treasury this morning, grip in hand. He had come all the way from Columbia, S. C., to meet "R. W. Black, Government Assayer," and purchase from him two solid gold bricks, having already paid "Mr. Black" \$100 to bind the bargain. He was mysterious and reticent, but smart enough to conceal his identity.

Director Preston of the Mint Bureau was the man who first enlightened him as to the swindle of which he had been a victim. Entering the office of that official the rustic inquired in low cautious tones if that was the United States Mint.

"No, the nearest is at Philadelphia," said Preston.

"Well, then," he next inquired, "where is the assayer office?"

"What is it, none nearer than New York?" Why, this is singular. I was to meet "R. W. Black, Government Assayer," here this morning on important business."

The man was a fairly intelligent farmer. He seemed to be about 50 years old, and according to his own story had accumulated several thousand dollars. His mysterious manner of asking most common-place questions aroused Mr. Preston's curiosity, and in course of their conversation he learned that his visitor had been offered two gold bricks valued at over \$20,000 for \$10,000 and that he paid about \$100 to bind the transaction.

Mr. Black, the alleged Government assayer, and a mysterious Indian, who dug the gold from his hiding place near the victim's farm, were the principals in the game. The farmer admitted to Mr. Preston that he would have paid the money demanded for the bricks but for the fact that it was after banking hours. "They got a little money from me," he said, "but they didn't get it all." He was to have met them in Washington to close up the transaction and be prepared to do his part, as he was satisfied that the bricks were pure gold and were worth much more than they would cost him.

Mr. Preston told him that he had been deceived and that he would never see the men or his money again.

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Shocks in South Carolina.

WINSTON, S. C., March 5.—A shock of earthquake lasting several seconds was

felt here at 10 o'clock last night. Buildings were shaken, but no damage was done.

DROWNING NEAR OROVILLE.

An Indian Woman in a Canoe Sinks at Pottery Bar.

OROVILLE, March 5.—An Indian woman named Mrs. Mary Scott attempted yesterday morning at 9 o'clock to cross the north fork of Pottery Bar, ten or twelve miles above Oroville. Her husband tried to dissuade her from the attempt, but she was anxious to reach Cherokee, where her aunt was sick. A young Indian named William Foreman paddled the canoe. When the canoe reached the swift water it began to sink, owing to the weight of the woman, which was 260 pounds. Foreman finding the boat would go down sprang out and swam ashore, but the woman remained in the boat until it sank with her. She could swim well, but in the rapid stream could not gain the shore, and was drowned before either of the two men could reach her. Her body was found this afternoon just above Oroville, having been swept down the river ten miles.

FRAUD IN LOS ANGELES.

National Guardsmen Say Ballots Were Wrongly Announced.

LOS ANGELES, March 5.—There is likely to be a contested election case in the Seventh Regiment upon the ballot taken on Saturday night at the armory.

Seven ballots were taken for major, the last being announced as 7 for Lieutenant Kennedy and 6 for Captain Halpin of Anaheim.

THEIR MUSIC MAY GROW MUTE.

DAVID W. LORING, CONDUCTOR,
RETIRE FROM THE LORING
CLUB.

HARD TO FIND A SUCCESSOR.

HAS HELD THE BATON FOR EIGH-
TEEN YEARS—LEAVING FOR
JAPAN.

It is very probable that the Loring Club,
which for eighteen years has charmed the
ears of San Francisco with its music, may



DAVID W. LORING, FOUNDER OF THE CLUB THAT BEARS HIS NAME.
(Reproduced from a photograph.)

go out of existence entirely at the end of
the present month.

Ever since the foundation of the club
David W. Loring has been the musical
director and the moving spirit of the en-
tire organization. On Monday evening
last the members met as usual for their
weekly rehearsal, not one out of ten of
them being aware that any change was
impending. David Loring conducted
though he seemed in lower spirits than
was his wont when listening to the war-
blings of his chorists. At the conclusion
of the practice Mr. Loring exhorted the
gentlemen present by telling them that
he was forced reluctantly to resign the
baton for an indefinite period, as business
called him to Japan.

Great regret was expressed, combined
with doubts as to whether the club could
continue to exist, for the opinion of many
of the members is that the Loring Club
without Mr. Loring would be like "Hamlet"
without the part of Hamlet. But out of
the gentlemen present by telling them that
he was forced reluctantly to resign the
baton for an indefinite period, as business
called him to Japan.

Mr. Loring, however, argued that every
effort should be made not to let the organi-
zation die out. A committee has been ap-
pointed by W. A. Murison, to consider the
possibilities of carrying on the club, and
another committee has been appointed to
plan a farewell reception to Mr. Loring. It
has been unanimously decided to give the
last concert of the present season, some
time during the present month, if possible,
in order that Mr. Loring may conduct it
before he sails for Japan, which he will
probably do early in April.

Doubts as to whether the club could find
another conductor were expressed by many
of the members yesterday. "We could not
get one in 10,000 who would give his time
and energies as Mr. Loring has done," said
W. A. Murison, the treasurer. "He has
never spared himself any work, and has
done it without compensation."

"Of course, our carrying on the club de-
pends entirely upon finding another such
man as Mr. Loring to conduct. We have
not much hope that he will return per-
manently to San Francisco. His business
lies principally in Japan, and his son,
Frank Loring, as well as his daughter,
Mrs. C. P. Lowe, and her husband are
abroad there."

"Until the committee has reported next
week, we can none of us say whether the
club will continue or not."

"I have fought this off as long as I
could," said David W. Loring yesterday,
"but business compels me to go to Japan
for an indefinite period. I see no reason
why the club should not continue as usual
during my absence. If anything
has been accomplished in the musical line,
a great deal more credit is due to the en-
ergy of the members than to my directing."

"In saying that I do not want to pose as
a Uriaiah Heap. The good feeling that the
club has always shown to me is a little like
the affection of Mary's lamb—the lamb
loved Mary because Mary loved the lamb.
The club has been my hobby."

"This is our eighteenth season. To think
that the organization should come to an
end, just because I am going away, is
a subject of regret to me. Indeed I
hope that will never happen."

The following are the officers and the
active members of the Loring Club:

President, William Alvord; vice-president, C.
F. Crocker; secretary, W. C. Stadfield; treasurer,
W. A. Murison; librarian, J. B. Morrissey; mu-
sical director, D. W. Loring. Members—J. P.
Amos, J. S. Abernethy, Louis Bieri, Robert
Blair, Salvo Blum, George St. J. Bremner, Ed
Boysen, W. E. Bacheller, F. M. Coffin, L. L.
Dobbs, Robert Dackler, F. Denicke, R. Foster,
J. C. Fyfe, B. Franklin, James H. Graham, F.
M. Husted, A. M. Hill, E. L. Hueter, A. Helke,
W. P. Hooke, C. H. Hoeg, A. D. Hirsch, J. G.
H. J. G. Morrissey, C. H. Murphy, J. Mach-
ter, William Nielsen, C. C. Nichols, P. J. O'Sulli-
van, George Pienkny, C. W. Platt, Robert
Park, John F. Ritter, W. B. Romaine, J. D. Rug-
ger, F. E. Stone, W. C. Stadfield, Dr. J. C.
Spencer, B. G. Somers, J. M. Shawham, W. G.
Syverson, H. L. Van Winkle, C. H. Van Orden,
Edmund W. Wadsworth, E. H. Kemp, C. E.
A. Snowgrass, W. A. Berham, R. O. Collier, J.
H. Desmond, J. Hansen, Robert Dawson, Ar-
thur Davis, L. P. Kixford, F. M. Goldstein, C. A.
Howard.

In addition to these are a number of as-
sociate members and twenty-five retired
active members, who are liable to be called
upon to sing in cases of emergency.

Tired of His Life.
A man, about 50 years of age, engaged a
room in Monroe's lodging-house, 336 Bush
street, on Monday night and immediately re-
turned. About 7 o'clock yesterday morning Mr.
Monroe's attention was attracted by a strong
smell of gas coming from the stranger's room.
The door was forced open and he was found

unconscious in bed with the gas turned on full.
The man had intended to commit suicide, as
the doors and windows were locked and the
keyhole in the door had been plugged up. Dr.
Montgomery was summoned and he worked on
the man for over seven hours and then sent
him to the Receiving Hospital. Nothing was
found on his person by which he could be iden-
tified. It is thought that he cannot recover.

LOST HIS GRANDSON.

John Krueger's First Day in California
Marked by Misfortune.
"I waited and waited, and he did not
come," said gray-haired John Krueger at
the Alhambra House yesterday, "and then
all through the night I tossed upon my
bed and longed for my grandson to re-
turn."

In yesterday's issue of a contemporary,
there appeared the following advertise-
ment:

ANY ONE KNOWING WHEREABOUTS OF
Aaron Bremer please communicate with his
father at the Alhambra House, Grand avenue.
The advertisement was inserted by John
Krueger, who tells the following story con-
cerning the disappearance of his grandson.

"We arrived here last Sunday morning
from Hustedford, Wis., and in the after-
noon, about 1 o'clock, Aaron asked me for
a dollar to buy himself a hat. I gave him
the money, and from that moment I have

INSURANCE WAR NOW IN COURT.

ENDEAVORING TO BREAK UP A
COMBINE AS A TRUST AND
BOYCOTT.

STRONG AFFIDAVITS READ.

THE CONTINENTAL COMPANY HAS
LOST AGENTS AND CONSIDER-
ABLE BUSINESS.

The insurance companies that are mem-
bers of the Board of Fire Underwriters will
not be able to get rid of the restraining
order of the Circuit Court for several days
at least. The hearing of the case by which
Duval hopes to secure a permanent injunc-
tion against the companies of the combine
came up in the Circuit Court yesterday.
The statements by opposing counsel and
the introduction of affidavits took up the
entire day.

W. S. Duval, the complainant, was re-
presented by S. M. Shortridge, G. W. Spencer,
John Coffman, N. T. James, George F.
Grant and other prominent members of
the Board of Fire Underwriters were in
court watching the proceedings intently.
Charles Page and T. C. Coogan are the at-
torneys for the defendants.

The proceedings showed that the com-
plainant will seek to prove coercion and
boycott on the part of the defendants by
compelling various agents to withdraw
from the Continental Insurance Company,
and also in refusing to allow insurers who
patronize the Continental Company to in-
sure in the board of union companies.

The defendants deny that there has been
any coercion or boycott. They say they
gave the agents the choice of acting as
representatives of either the union or non-
union companies, but did not use any
force in the matter. They further main-
tain that they allow insurers to enter
whether they shall insure in union or non-
union companies, but they use no
threats toward the insurers in the case the
latter choose to patronize the non-union com-
panies.

The proceedings were opened by At-
torney Shortridge, who read the bill of com-
plaint. He held that the non-intercourse
rule was intended to interfere with the
proper performance of the Continental's
duties, and also to coerce it into entering
the compact. Shortridge started to read
an affidavit of W. S. Duval, but he was in-
terrupted by Page, who drew Judge Mc-
Kenna's attention to a rule of the court
that compelled all affidavits to be filed with
the bill of complaint. McKenna ruled
against Shortridge, and a strong argument
followed. If the rule of the court had been
upheld the bill of complaint would have
been unsupported, and Duval's case would
have been thrown out of court.

Shortridge quoted law and many

gigantic combine, reaching all over the
Pacific coast and affecting the owner of
every dollar's worth of property thereon.
Owing to the long distances it had been
impossible to obtain all the available af-
fidavits, but that certainly the court would
grant further time to do so in reply to new
matter in the answering affidavits.

The court asked what new matter was
referred to, and Attorney Shortridge im-
mediately pointed out the same.
Upon this the court continued the
case until next Friday, in the mean-
time continuing the injunction against the
combine.

A General Primary Law.

The following telegram has been sent to
Hon. Frank McGowan, chairman of the
Republican legislative caucus, by the com-
mittee on political action of the Union
League Club:

In the interest of good government, which
is always in the interest of the Republican party,
we ask passage of Assembly bills 335 and 358,
every dollar's worth of property thereon.
Owing to the long distances it had been
impossible to obtain all the available af-
fidavits, but that certainly the court would
grant further time to do so in reply to new
matter in the answering affidavits.

The court asked what new matter was
referred to, and Attorney Shortridge im-
mediately pointed out the same.
Upon this the court continued the
case until next Friday, in the mean-
time continuing the injunction against the
combine.

He is declared legally elected
to the position which
he holds.

ALLEN PERSISTS IN HIS DETER-
MINATION TO WITHDRAW FROM
THE CONTEST.

James B. Allen has finally withdrawn
from his contest for the seat of Thomas J.
Glynn, and Glynn has been declared the
elected Recorder. The days of grace al-
lotted to Allen and his attorney, E. S. Salo-
mon, to allow them to obtain more money
for the purpose of carrying on the recount
having expired, there was nothing left for
the contesting parties but to withdraw,
and this they did as gracefully as possible.

The case was kept waiting for half an
hour yesterday morning to allow Mr.
Allen time to appear. At half-past 10,
however, he was still absent, and then Mr.
Salomon announced that he would defi-
nitely withdraw from the case. He said
he regretted exceedingly the necessity
which impelled him to surrender, but he
wished to avoid prolonged delay, and con-
sequently would go no further in the case.
"Do you wish me to dismiss the count?"
asked the court.

"You may so far as I am concerned,"
said Salomon.

This order was then entered upon the
minutes: It appearing to the court that
the Election Commissioners have decided
that Thomas J. Glynn was legally elected
Recorder of this city and county, and no
evidence to the contrary having been pro-
duced, it is therefore ordered that this con-
test be dismissed, and that Thomas J. Glynn
be declared lawfully entitled to the office
which he now holds.

Comment upon the action of Mr. Allen is
varied. He was expected to win, and his



IMPORTANT PERSONAGES IN THE GREAT INSURANCE SUIT IN
JUDGE McKENNA'S COURT.

(Sketches yesterday for "The Call" by J. Kahler.)

authorities on the question and finally won
his point, a most vital one. Judge Mc-
Kenna stated, however, that in the future
the rule would be enforced and all af-
fidavits must accompany the bill of com-
plaint.

Shortridge then introduced a number of
affidavits, which went to show that mem-
bers of the combine had sent notices to
various agents compelling them to sur-
render the agencies of board companies if
they persisted in acting as agents for the
Continental and other non-union com-
panies. Assistant General Manager Bach-
man of the Continental Insurance Company
affirmed that he had been compelled
to go to court in Los Angeles to protect
the company's interests in that city.

Shortridge read a long affidavit of W. S.
Duval, in which the latter testified to
various acts of the combine to compel his
agents to give up the agency of his com-
pany and also to compel various insurers to
discontinue patronizing the Continental.

The affidavit set forth that if the com-
bine was allowed to resume the operation
of the non-intercourse rule, or boycott, its
business would be ruined.
Page then read a long answer to the bill
of complaint. It denied that there was
any coercion or boycott, but admitted the
existence of the non-intercourse clause,
which the answer stated was not designed
to interfere with the business of the plain-
tiff, nor to attempt to dictate how the
plaintiff should conduct his business. It
admitted that agents had been given the
choice to work for either the board or non-
board companies. It explained that this
was necessary to protect their own inter-
ests from the cut rates of the non-union
companies, and claimed the right to choose
such agents as it desired, as it was not just
to themselves to retain agents who acted
for the rate-cutting companies.

Attorney Shortridge very clearly brought
out the fact that there was a trust in ex-
istence against his company, and tended to
show this by producing affidavits from
coast agents, the number of the affidavits
being small when the expanse of territory
covered was considered.

The opposing side then read answering
affidavits.
There is a rule in court that should the
answering affidavits set up any new matter,
further affidavits may be allowed. Under
this rule Attorney Shortridge addressed the
court, strongly stating that this was a

friends cannot understand why he is will-
ing to withdraw unless it is that he will
gain as much as he will lose by so doing.

RUPTURE.

DR. C. Z. ELLIS CURES IT.

Dr. C. Z. Ellis' treatment of Rupture is ap-
plicable to either sex and cures without any de-
tention from business. He is not engaged in
selling trusses, but personally treats and cures
all cases undertaken.

Mr. James A. Box, Hettin, Trinity County,
Cal., writes: "I suffered twelve years from a
rupture of so great a size that I could get no
trust that would hold it, and the trusses were
my only additional torture. My general health
was impaired so much that I was unable to
follow my usual occupation. At last I con-
cluded to try Dr. Ellis' treatment. I applied to Dr.
Ellis and after only two weeks' treatment he
pronounced me cured. I had no return of my
trouble, and I returned home in July, and have been
free of my trouble ever since."

Mr. P. B. Tolford, who lives at 15094 Sacra-
mento street, says: "Last May I unfortunately
acquired a rupture, which caused me much
pain and discomfort. I consulted my family
physician, who recommended Dr. C. Z. Ellis as
an expert in such cases. I consulted him,
and after a short period of treatment, during
which I did not lose a day from work, I was
cured. I now have no pain or discomfort what-
ever, and do not wear any support. I feel very
grateful to Dr. Ellis for my cure, also to my
family physician, who advised me to consult
Dr. Ellis."

Names of patients cured will be fur-
nished on application.

C. Z. ELLIS, M.D.

916 Market Street, San Francisco.

A PLEA FOR A SHIP BOUNTY.

WHAT THE INVENTOR OF THE
WHALEBACK THINKS OF
THE MATTER.

ONLY HOPE FOR COMMERCE.

HOW THE CURIOUSLY SHAPED SHIPS
WERE SUGGESTED TO
HIS MIND.

Captain Alexander McDougall, the
"whaleback" inventor, who is at the
Palace, has strong sentiments upon the
question of a Government bounty for
American ships, and believes that it
proves to be one of the vital issues before
the people at the next Presidential elec-
tion.

He is a ship-builder and ship-owner him-
self. Many of his relatives are engaged in
the same business in England, and he may
truthfully be said to have been educated in
the art of navigation from boyhood up.

In a long conversation upon this bounty
question last night the captain presented
many arguments to sustain his contention
that the matter was of more vital im-
portance to the commercial prosperity of
the nation than almost any other which
now demands attention.

"Statistics show us," said he, "that we
are to-day paying \$220,000,000 to foreigners
for carrying our products, half of which
surely at least belongs to the people of the
United States, and could be retained by
them if proper effort was made, while the
other half might be permitted to go, as a
matter of politeness, to those who buy our
goods."

This absorption by other countries of
our freight is only one of the great dis-
advantages of being without ships in
foreign trade. There are estimated to be
200,000 commercial travelers in the United
States, and through their efforts chiefly
anything new in San Francisco to-day is
introduced throughout the United States
in the course of but a very few weeks.
Now, this formidable, intelligent body of
men who lubricate the wheels of com-
merce, and who are daily awaiting an
opportunity to get at foreign lands to do the
same.

"We are the people who first learned
how to make labor-saving agricultural
machinery, and we taught the rest of the
world—to our great loss—to do the same.
We produced a great quantity of cereals
and raw products now furnished by other
countries, where cheaper ocean freights
and the use of the implements we first
learned to make are now interfering with
the prices of our raw products."

"We have become a nation, in the past
few years, of artisans, skilled laborers and
manufacturers to such an extent that we
need an outlet for many of our new in-
ventions and useful products, but we have not
the ships nor the commercial relations to
permit them to go abroad."

The ship-owner in Great Britain and
other countries becomes a commercial
agent to find trade for his ship. The aver-
age ship has more than ten owners, all of
whom become agents in one respect or
another. Because of our customs, habits
and high-priced labor, we cannot afford to
seamen and want of banking and under-
writing facilities, it costs 5 per cent more
to operate an American ship than it does
one of English ownership; but if a bounty
amounting to \$2,000 a year per ship for ten
years, was awarded to American ships in
foreign trade on a tonnage basis of work
actually done, it would revolutionize
present conditions.

About four years ago the Farquhar
bill was introduced in Congress, and some-
thing of the same nature is what we re-
quire. This bill, I believe, provided for the
payment of about 20 cents a ton for every
1000 miles a cargo was carried between
foreign ports and the United States. If this
bill would provide \$8000 a year for each
5000-ton ship \$2,000,000 would pay for 250
such ships, all steam, or probably 350
steam and sail.

"To create such a fleet as this would re-
quire the expenditure of nearly \$100,000,-
000 by the builders, all of which would be
distributed exclusively among the Ameri-
can people. The cost of the fleet, for the
years to come, be beyond the capacity of
ten times as many shipyards as there are
in the United States to-day."

We lost the construction of ships when
other countries learned the art of making
iron shipbuilding material. In this line
we are catching up very fast and are now
very nearly equal to the requirements.
Such a bill as that of which I speak would
create a merchant marine whose owners
and agents would realize that all parts of the
earth and bring about trade that no other
cause would ever stimulate so quickly.

"With such a trade as would naturally
flow between the United States, South
America and the Orient, no part of this
country, I believe, would be so favorably
affected as California and the Puget Sound
district."

Captain McDougall referred incidentally
to the evolution of the whaleback form of
vessel and said the idea was suggested to
him while he was in St. Petersburg in
1874-75. At that time a cylindrical-shaped
vessel was being built by a man named
Cleopatra, a similar structure was used in
Cleopatra's Needle from Alexandria
to the bank of the Thames.

While he was master of the steamship
Hawatha on the Great Lakes he built a
perfect model out of an old ship's spar.
This was ten years before the first whale-
back was launched, but the model was in
almost every detail a perfect counterpart,
on a small scale, of the finished structure.

The first vessel was built with out a
skilled labor upon the captain's own
grounds and with his own machinery.
The shipping world scoffed at his vessel,
and eminent naval officials pronounced it
"a waste of money" and said it would be
over, turtle-fashion, as soon as it went to
sea. But the "pigs" as they were then
called, had come to stay and have long
since ceased to be looked upon as an ex-
periment.

INSURANCE CHANGES.

Non-Union Companies as City Distribut-
ing Agencies.

John D. Maxwell will give the agency
of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance
Company yesterday by E. E. Potter, the
general agent in San Francisco. This
company is out of the compact, and its
agency will more than make amends for
the withdrawal of the Milwaukee Me-
chanics' Company from Agent Maxwell's
office.

"I have more than I can attend to," said
Maxwell, "with insuring risks in the
Continental and the Williamsburg City.
My office staff is hardly able to keep up
with the work. From this it does not seem
after all that the compact is having every-
thing its own way."

O'Kell, Donnell & Co. were given the
Westchester Company's city agency yester-
day. This is a non-union company,
and will fall in for the desirable risks that
O'Kell, Donnell & Co. previously placed
with the Western, British American and
the American of New York, compact com-
panies.

Belasco Was Angry.

Gertie Lefevre, 605 Polk street, swore out a
warrant in Judge Campbell's court yesterday
for the arrest of Frederick Belasco, an elec-
trician, on the charge of battery. She stated
that she was at an entertainment on the night
of February 23, Belasco was there also and
asked to escort her home. She refused, and
he became angry and struck her in the face with
his hand and hit her on the head with his cane.
She said Belasco was a brother of the well-
known playwright.

NEW TO-DAY-DRY GOODS. STYLISH OUTER GARMENTS

ONLY A FRACTION OF ORIGINAL COST.

The immense crowds that daily attend our Annual Opening
Display of New Spring Dry Goods find an additional attraction in
our Great Cloak Department, where we are clearing out the
balance of our winter stock at a PRODIGIOUS SACRIFICE from
original cost, as witness the following

Marvelous Bargains Offered To-day!

LADIES' JACKETS.

At \$1.95.
LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED JACKETS, of diagonal twilled cloths, chevrons and
beaver cloth, worth from \$10 to \$12.50. These are odd sizes and will be closed out
at \$1.95 each.

At \$3.50.
LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED JACKETS, of dark tan covert cloth, with and with-
out braid trimmings; also plain Navy Blue Beaver Jackets, stylishly made; worth
\$7.50, will be closed out at \$3.50 each.

At \$5.00.
LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED THREE-QUARTER JACKETS, of black twilled
cheviot, full sleeves, large revers and bone buttons, worth \$10, will be closed out
at \$5 each.

At \$7.50.
LADIES' BLACK CLOTH DOUBLE CAPES, with top cape trimmed with Baltic seal,
worth \$12.50, will be closed out at \$7.50 each.

At \$7.50.
LADIES' DOUBLE CAPES of medium and dark shades of tan Kersey, also seal-brown
Kersey with applique trimming, worth \$12.50, will be closed out at \$7.50 each.

At \$11.50.
LADIES' THREE-QUARTER MILITARY CAPES of seal plush, with black mar-
tin fur collar, also circular capes, with top cape trimmed with Baltic seal,
lined throughout with silk, worth \$17.50, will be closed out at \$11.50 each.

At \$11.50.
CHILDREN'S DOUBLE-BREADED JACKETS, in tan, striped and mottled goods,
with full sleeves, bone buttons, stylishly made, ranging in size from 4 to 14 years,
worth \$3, will be closed out at \$1.50 each.

At \$11.50.
CHILDREN'S DOUBLE-BREADED JACKETS, in tan, striped and mottled goods,
with full sleeves, bone buttons, stylishly made, ranging in size from 4 to 14 years,
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At \$11.50.
CHILDREN'S DOUBLE-BREADED JACKETS, in tan, striped and m



CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,
Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
DAILY CALL—40¢ per year by mail; by carrier, 15¢ per week.
SUNDAY CALL—40¢ per year.
WEEKLY CALL—\$1.00 per year.
The Eastern office of the SAN FRANCISCO CALL (Daily and Weekly), Pacific States Advertising Bureau, 11th Street, New York, and 11th Street, New York.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1895

Clean the streets.
Cobblestones are a barbarism.
Home goods are best for home use.
A dime well expended is a dollar saved.
The silurian should see Third street and die.

Bond the city for gold and free it from filth.
What is given to local enterprise is never a fake away.
Fakirs may attract crowds, but they cannot lead them.

Grover has gone fishing and the country may take a rest.
After this Fresno will cease to be noted for her fossil men.

The power of the press is great only when greatly used.

The manufacturers of the State are awake and mean business.

Progressive cities are never afraid to spend money for progress.

Street improvement we need and street improvement we must have.

How would it do to cobblestone the silurians by way of a change?

Now that the tariff-tinkers have gone, the income tax should go with them.

We ought to be hearing from Humboldt again on the north coast road project.

If you do not see any need of street improvement take a look at Third street.

No journal can arouse public spirit unless animated by the spirit to which it appeals.

What is the matter with San Diego that no one hears a blast from her big horn in these days?

Governor Budd may use a veto, a club or scalping-knife as he pleases, and the people won't kick.

It is evident that if there is anything the railroad wants from the Legislature it never wants it long.

The only thing now noticeable about the hole that Congress crawled into is the lingering smell of brimstone.

San Francisco reform, now and always, depends on the people of San Francisco and not on the Legislature.

A subscription to the San Joaquin road is much better than a year's denunciation of the octopus; so put up and shut up.

The difference between a plain cold and a fin-de-siècle gripe depends mainly on the style of the fellow that it catches on.

Don't rejoice prematurely; the Gould wedding is out of the way, but the Leiter-Scarsdale affair has begun to make a racket.

If we manufactured the articles we use that are made of California material we could give employment to all our workmen.

Every subscription to the competing railroad not only makes a showing now, but will help to give the city a better show later on.

After exhausting the treasury for the benefit of their friends, perhaps the legislators will appropriate the penitentiary for their own use.

Says the Republican elephant to the Democratic tiger: "If you will eat the Congressman I will stamp the stuffing out of the Legislature."

The killing of the inquisition bill in the Republican caucus is a convincing proof that the majority knows how to act right when it feels like it.

We shall refuse to obey the provisions of the income tax; not in any spirit of opposition to law, but in order to determine whether or not it is the law.

We have raw material, cheap fuel, water supply, capital and labor in abundance; what, therefore, is needed for manufacturing except enterprise and home patronage?

Idle attaches could be profitably employed in jerking foreign blankets off California beds and giving notice to the owners that they must have California blankets or shiver.

Since the entrance to San Francisco by sea is called the Golden Gate, the entrance along Third street from the Southern Pacific depot might as well be called the mud gate.

The beauty and sweetness of flowers on the streets at midwinter are among the fine charms of San Francisco that we cannot forego. The flower-sellers are here, and they are here to stay.

As a plain, common-sense proposition the only thing the Railroad Commission can do with any good effect is to return their salaries to the State treasury and turn their footsteps home.

No matter how many other enterprises engage your attention don't forget that you will be expected to do something toward bringing the next Republican National Convention to this city.

Another illustration of the ability of newspaper men to do the proper thing at the proper time was afforded by the correspondents at Washington in greeting the adjournment of Congress by singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

The bill providing for the closing of barber-shops half the day on Sunday day to be enacted. It is only just that every man should have some rest on that day, and it is clear that without legislation on the subject, many hard-working barbers would never get any rest at all.

Director-General Meyberg of the Los Angeles Fiesta, in speaking of the assistance offered by the merchants of San Francisco, very justly said: "It is a sign that sectional feeling is wearing away and that we are all going to work together for the upbuilding of the State." That is exactly what it means, and it is a happy coincidence that the manifestation of it should be celebrated in a grand springtime festival.

THE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE.

As it is conceded that the growing good of every American community is largely dependent upon the influence exerted by the press, it is a matter of public concern to consider what that influence is and to what degree its force is felt in the affairs of the community. Such a consideration is especially important to the people of San Francisco at this time. Many enterprises and undertakings are now claiming the attention of the people. It is impossible that each individual should examine all of them for himself and determine how far they are deserving of his support. Most people, therefore, must rely upon the press for information and right conclusions in order to know how to act; and unless they have confidence in what is said in the newspapers, it is evident there can be no harmony, no unity of action in the community, even in those enterprises which are most important to its welfare.

Have the people of San Francisco confidence in the press of San Francisco? If we may judge by recent events, they have not. In the election last fall, for example, the so-called power of the press resulted in a complete fiasco. The vote of the city, if it were affected by the press at all, was affected by the rule of contraries. What the press advised was left undone, and what the press opposed was done. No daily paper in the city supported Mayor Sutro, and yet he was elected by a majority of such magnitude that it may be fairly called stupendous. It was literally overwhelming and was evidently rolled up by a force of public sentiment against which the press was as impotent as an air balloon in a Kansas blizzard.

The huge majority for Sutro was not the only illustration of the impotence of the city journals afforded by the election. In fact, in no single instance did it appear that a candidate was injured by the opposition of the press or aided by its advocacy. This feature of the result of the campaign was so marked that it was widely commented on at the time, and it is still a fair subject for discussion. Indeed it will always remain so until the true explanation is made known, for when the newspapers of a city that reach nearly every voter every day during a long canvass fail to make any impression by the facts they state or the arguments they urge, it is certainly time to consider what is the matter with the press and how it has come to be so out of touch with the people that it has no longer any power either to warn or to direct.

It is evident that no newspaper can have power or influence unless it appeals to the abiding sympathies of mankind for what is good and right; and that if it does appeal to these sympathies it will always have power. Men are attracted by gaudy novelties, but they are not held by them. The fakir can draw a crowd together, but he cannot animate it with a common sentiment. Newspapers that seek only to give a new sensation every day, and pay little or no attention to the permanent interests of men will never be regarded as of serious importance. On the other hand, the paper that seeks out the enduring principles of action, the established industries and well-founded interests of men, and gives them the prominence in the affairs of the day which they deserve, is certain to achieve the confidence and win the sympathy of intelligent men, and with that will come power.

It is the ambition of the CALL to be an influential journal, to have weight and influence in the community, to be relied upon as well as to be talked about. To achieve this, it does not seek to be a leader so much as a supporter of leaders. Whenever a new industry is started, a new enterprise launched, a new civic movement begun, or any other undertaking brought forward that tends to the welfare of the city, the State, the Nation or the people, the CALL will support it cordially, not for advertising pay, but for the broad favor of an enlightened people.

THIRD STREET.

Persons who object to bonding the city for the purpose of street improvement should look at Third street; they should stumble along the full length of it, gaze on the wreckage of buildings and smell the odors, and then, if they are not abominations, an evidence of silurianism, a typical disgrace; and serves no good purpose save that of emphasizing the demand for improvement and demonstrating the need of it.

At one end of Third street is the Southern Pacific depot and at the other is the Palace Hotel. It is of necessity therefore one of the main thoroughfares of the city. Hundreds of visitors pass through it every day. Their first sight of San Francisco is this highway that seems and smells like an entrance to the slums. In another year the Coast road will be opened, and then nearly the whole course of Eastern travel from the south will pass through Santa Clara Valley to reach San Francisco at this depot. Third street will then be our reception avenue for tourists and—oh, ye gods, what a reception it will give!

Save the line of electric-cars and here there a building whose excellence is reproach to the wrecks around it, there is not upon the street a single evidence of thrift, progress or enterprise, except what is manifest by some merchant who is struggling hard against adverse influences and silurian rents, to make headway in business. The street is ill graded, ill paved, ill repaired and ill cleaned. The sidewalks are narrow, uneven, dirty and disagreeable. The buildings should have been burned for bonfires or torn down to avoid fires long since. In short, every aspect along the way from the depot to Market street suggests a new feeling of disgust, a sense of the villenness of silurianism penetrating to the mind through the eyes and the nose at every step. And yet it is along this route that all our visitors will come, and from this they will get their first impressions of San Francisco and form their prejudices of its people.

It is not difficult to imagine the evil effects this vile street will have upon us when the Coast road is open and all the host of tourists come through it. Fresh from the citrus fairs and fiestas of beautiful cities of the south, coming to the city through the bloom of Santa Clara Valley, with the glow of the rose gardens of San Jose and the fair parks at Menlo sit bright in their minds, they will be borne into the city of the Golden Gate through Third street. Can any man doubt what the result will be? Every judgment will be a condemnation. Every letter that goes that street flaunted before the world will, like the many dogs of Constantinople, will be notorious among the nuisances of earth and a reproach to San Francisco all around the globe.

Something must be done for Third street, and it should be done before the Coast route is open. We can never make it a grand avenue, but we can make it a decent thoroughfare—a clean highway. We can pave it properly, cover it with asphalt and keep it in repair. We can clear the sidewalks and make them level and neat. We can purify the atmosphere of the foul odors that permeate it. We can give those who live on it a chance for prosperity. These things the city can do, and

when they are done, perhaps the property-owners will do something. Third street, in fact, is a convincing argument for bonding the city for street improvements, and the argument is so clear that he who runs may read.

WE AND OUR NEIGHBORS.

Antioch, at the junction of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers, prefers its claim as the heavy freight terminus of the valley railroad. In addition to its situation at what may be deemed the head of navigation for deep-water ships, it urges the possession of the neighboring Mount Diablo coal mines as an important factor in its claim.

Many considerations will be involved in locating the terminus of the valley road for either freight or passenger business. One thing, however, is certain: the neighborhood of cheap coal, with good shipping facilities, should make Antioch an important business point. The Mount Diablo coal mines have been worked for a generation, producing the cheapest coal that comes to the San Francisco market. Presumably the output could be increased on demand. There is no good reason for importing coal so long as a home supply is available. On the contrary, sound policy prescribes that we should patronize the home product, even though not the best in quality. For many purposes its cheapness may be made to offset its low grade.

It is also possible that the construction of the valley road may make Antioch a convenient shipping point for coal from the newly opened Corral Hollow mines near Livermore. This is a deposit of higher quality, and apparently almost unlimited quantity. A short feeder line might be connected with the valley road some little distance above Antioch.

Cheap coal for San Francisco industrial and household use and the patronage of home industry combine to induce attention to this source of supply. There is a double, or rather a multifold, benefit within sight. We have been for years partly attributing our manufacturing backwardness to dear fuel, and here is a cheap supply at our doors. The development of these mines will start the wheels of our factories and the employees of each will become the customers of the other. Every new industry makes a place for another, and so the ball will keep rolling until California becomes a self-sustaining community.

In all things the purpose should be to trade with our neighbors as much as possible. California has remained for years comparatively poor and scant of population because it has gone abroad for what it could and should produce at home. There is one of the largest straw and manilla paper mills of California in this same little town of Antioch. It is running now with half a force. Many other mills in the State are closed down. Meantime we are importing papers. This offends the grammar of business. It is only one instance of many. It is time for a change, and the CALL proposes to be a factor in bringing it about.

THE INCOME TAX.

The first Monday in March has come and gone, and with it has also come and gone the time within which the citizens of the United States have been required to make statements of their respective incomes under the odious and unpopular income tax law. It is a law. There are many thousands of our most law-abiding citizens who have not made these statements and who will not, because they deem the statute which seeks to compel them so to do itself illegal, and hence who will be in sympathy with us in our determination to resist every step in the process toward enforcement of this abominable tax by appeal to the courts of proper jurisdiction and of ultimate resort.

It is not our intention in this or any other matter to violate the laws of the land while conceding them to be such, nor to engage in any opposition to them for the mere sake of litigation. Our resistance to the income-tax law is based upon the firm and honest conviction that it is not a law in truth and fact when tested by those reasons of liberty, equality and justice which the constitution has established. The contest will be an entirely friendly one, with the sole and single purpose of determining whether or not this unequal and unpopular measure is a binding law. It is the right of every citizen, and not alone his right but his duty, to resist every inroad upon his liberties which in good faith he thinks unjustified by the constitution. In all loyalty and devotion to our Government, we shall contest the imposition of this tax until the highest courts in the land have ruled upon its validity.

There is already on the way to the United States Supreme Court a case in which the issue of the legality of this tax may possibly be decided. It is an injunction suit brought by one John C. Moore, a banker of New York City, against John S. Miller, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to restrain him from attempting to collect the income tax. This suit is in the progress of that case the direct issue as to the validity of the law has not been presented, the lower courts deciding that it could not be reached by an injunction proceeding. The Supreme Court may adhere to this view, and hence that suit may fail to be decisive of the real controversy. By direct resistance to the law at every point where its enforcement is tried, the exact question cannot be long avoided, and sooner or later we shall have the court of last resort face to face with it and with no recourse but to decide it finally and fairly to be a law or to be of none effect and void. To that issue and decision we shall steadfastly set our face, in the full confidence that the income tax will be relegated to the bric-a-brac shelf set apart for those statutes which have come in conflict with the Federal constitution.

NO MORE STREET-GRABBING.

The Board of Supervisors has passed to print an order imposing punishment by imprisonment from three to six months on any one who begins work involving the tearing up or obstruction of public streets without giving forty-eight hours' notice. Now let us set our faces to the right, through final passage and then rigorously enforced, the ordinance. There has been too much grabbing of public streets by corporations under cover of night. We have seen such work done in forcible defiance of the city authorities for want of an ordinance to fit the case in the opinion of one or another department of the city government. A street railroad, corporation can well afford to gain its end at the expense of a fine or civil suit, but directors, bosses and employees will be slow to risk a term in jail. As regards the convenience of corporations the public convenience is the first consideration, and street railroad companies do not decide upon and require new lines in such a hurry that they cannot give two days' notice of intention.

HYDRAULIC MINING.

The Debris Commission has indefinitely suspended the permission granted to the Hustler Company, near Cherokee, Nevada County, to carry on hydraulic mining. This is due to the bad condition of the

company's dam, which will no longer retain the debris.

This action will be gratifying and encouraging to those who favor hydraulic mining as well as to those who oppose it for fear of damage to valley settlers. It shows that the Debris Commission is attending to business; that its supervision is a guarantee of the proper regulation of hydraulic mining. It will inspire confidence in the operation of the law upon which the continuance of such mining depends. The number of applications for permits now before the commission indicates the activity which will soon prevail in that line of production. It is a golden prospect for California. The number of protests against the restraining works of certain companies also show that a close popular supervision is maintained that, in co-operation with the commission, may be depended upon to keep things straight. Everything is working in the right way.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Sheriff E. W. Kay of Visalia is at the Grand.
A. Harris, a Madison merchant, is a guest at the Grand.
O. Steenberg, a ranch-owner of Brentwood, is at the Lick.

E. D. Beard, a merchant of Napa, is registered at the Lick.

J. H. Einhorn, a merchant of Santa Rosa, is at the California.

Dr. W. D. Rodgers of Watsonville is registered at the Occidental.

J. R. Lane, a merchant of Calico, arrived at the Grand yesterday.

G. W. Chandler, a lumberman of San Jose, is registered at the Grand.

C. I. Marshall, a prominent resident of Everett, Wash., is a guest at the Lick.

L. Delano, the owner of a large granite quarry at Rocklin, is at the Lick.

F. L. Goss of the Goss Printing Press Company, Chicago, is at the Palace Hotel.

Albert Hanson, a lumberman of Redwood City, registered at the Lick yesterday.

Joseph G. McCarthy of the Virginia Chronicle, Santa Printer of Nevada, is in the city.

J. F. Tourtelotte, a wealthy resident of Minneapolis, Minn., is at the Palace with his wife.

George Tattersall, manager of the Stockton Woolen-mills, was in the city yesterday on a business trip.

E. S. Rothchild and bride of Portland, who were recently married in the Palace Hotel, have returned from a trip south.

E. W. Holmes, formerly captain of the Umatilla but now of the Portland, who has been in the hospital for a couple of weeks, is again at the Lick.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis has recently regained some property in New Orleans which belonged to her husband before the war and was confiscated by the United States. The property was sold to her husband's creditors in 1862, when Mrs. Davis and her daughters got possession of it. They are now asking the parish of New Orleans to remit the unpaid taxes for some years before they became its owners.

Mayor Denny of Indianapolis was asked by the Mayor of Wilmington, Del., to participate in a convention of mayors, but replied that he did not care to attend, as Indianapolis had the best city government on earth; that there was no reason to look to Indianapolis for a model, and that other cities had the privilege of investigating the city's charter and profiting accordingly.

Prince Kung, China's Foreign Affairs Minister, has been for some years almost a wreck from over-indulgence in opium-smoking. When the efforts of his enemies resulted in his overthrow some years ago he took to the pipe for comfort and forgetfulness, and kept it up.

Alphonse Daudet's son's marriage with Victor Hugo's favorite granddaughter, Jeanne, did not last long. They have just been divorced for incompatibility of temper after two years of married life.

Secretary Carlisle is to make a series of speeches in Kentucky after the adjournment of Congress.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.

Mamma—You and your little visitors are doing nothing but sitting around and looking miserable. Why don't you play something?
Little Daughter—We is playin'.
Mamma—Playing what?
Little Daughter—We is playin' that we is growed up.—Good News.

Tommy Bingo—Sister had her young man call her last night, and I was peeping through the keyhole looking at them, when ma came along and stopped me.
Willie Silmsion—What did she do?
Tommy Bingo—She took a look.—Tid-Bits.

Merchant (to clerk applying for a situation)—So you speak French and English?
Clerk—And Dutch in the bargain.
Merchant—We have no dealings with Dutchmen; therefore, I will take one-third off your salary.—Plauderecque.

"As to the question of sidesaddles, madam," ventured the reporter, as delicately as he could, "what will probably be the—position of the coming woman?"
"As to the question of saddles, sir," replied the president of the woman's convention, with considerable asperity, "the coming woman, if she feels like it, will take both sides."—Chicago Tribune.

Mabel (blushfully)—Papa, did the Count call upon you to-day on a rather important matter?
Papa—Yes.
Mabel (still more blushfully)—You consented?

Papa—Well, not until he had given me a note for sixty days to show for the amount.—Town Topics.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL PAY.

How Accounts of Debt Can Be Squared in Hawaii.

If a man has run himself deeply in debt in Honolulu or any other part of Hawaii, and is unable to pay, and therefore cannot secure his passport for a foreign voyage, no matter how anxious he may be to depart, there is still a way open for him which works like a charm. He can become an enthusiastic royalist, get himself deported, and have his debts paid by the Government. At least that is the plan which is being carried out in operation with the Dole Government at the present time.

Frank L. Hoogs, editor of the Paradise of the Pacific, and city editor of the Honolulu Advertiser, who arrived on the Australia last Saturday, in speaking of deportations and exiles from the islands last night, said:
"It is a fact that many of the men who were mixed up in the last attempted revolution and who have since been deported, or will be deported, are deeply in debt in Honolulu and could not under ordinary circumstances have secured their passports to leave the islands. But, while the fact I am about to state has not been generally published, it is understood by the Hawaiian authorities that the creditors of all those who have been deported by the present Government will be paid the full amounts of their debts. This is a very generous policy, and would seem to be more than just, because otherwise the law against disloyal citizens would work a hardship on the creditors who would be loyal and true to the existing regime. They would lose their money and would have no further recourse against the debtors."

A SCHOONER'S TROUBLE.

Struck on a Rock and Deserted by Her Crew.
The schooner Alcock arrived yesterday morning from Sausalito with Captain Olsen and a crew of two. Off the Sausalito the vessel struck on a rock, damaging her timbers slightly, and after she was refloated she was refused to go in her, on the ground that she was unseaworthy. Captain Olsen secured two men, and sailed for San Francisco, arriving here yesterday night.

The Hindoos have no word for friend, because they use the word brother instead.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

"Would you be Mayor of San Francisco again, Ellert, if the opportunity presented itself?" inquired a politician of the ex-Mayor as they met in the corridor of the Palace Hotel yesterday.

"No, sir," answered Mr. Ellert.

"Why?"

"Simply because the duties are so harassing and tiresome that it is a good thing to get a rest, and after a man has been Mayor of this city one term he feels like resting the remainder of his lifetime. Excuse me, I've had all I want."

"But think of the distinction you are bound to acquire!"

"Ah, true. But think of the several thousand gutter-snipe politicians you have to cater to. I know what I am talking about when you come to San Francisco affairs, for I was born here thirty-eight years ago and have never been east of Ogden nor west of the Seal Rocks. It is about all a man wants to do to attend to his own private business and do it to his satisfaction. After one gets through with that he is ready to go home and cool off by reading the daily newspapers, which keep well up with the times and politics."

"My political schooling has been of value to me, but there will have to be a considerable renovating before I would advise a young man to tie himself down to it for life. To be sure, there are some good features about it, as is the



"I DO NOT CARE TO BE MAYOR AGAIN," SAID MR. ELLERT.

[Sketches from life for the "Call" by Monkwell.]

case in most anything. That's one reason I like the CALL. It is frank to admit that San Francisco, with all her faults, has some good points, and some very good ones at that. That is her novelty in San Francisco journalism.

"It is sometimes so plain of everything in the city limits, and the man who can find time to admit that there is an occasional redeeming trait is a good citizen, because he is not a pessimist. Whenever anything is done well the CALL admits it and never makes any bones about it. That is the right policy and one which will in the end win for the journal a magnificent following among the progressive citizens. The clean-up suggested by that paper will do the city good; and when the new road is built the people of progress will see the State rising out of her torments and shaking off her chains."

The ex-Mayor recovered himself here and remarked that he was getting in a little deep and drifting off the line. "But," he concluded, "what I said about not wanting to be Mayor of San Francisco again goes. Once is not often, but it is enough. It is all that one man can stand."

"The Mardi Gras festival in New Orleans this year was probably a grand success, but I doubt if it created more excitement than did the recent phenomenal snowstorm in that city," said B. L. Elliott, an Eastern visitor, yesterday. "I was in the city the Occidental yesterday. 'I was in the city at the time, and the antics of a lot of school-children when the first snow of the season pelted in its appearance in the East, was no comparison to the unbounded hilarity of the Crescent City people. The snowfall occurred during the night, and the next day was universally observed as a holiday. The public buildings were closed, as were also about all the wholesale and retail business houses. The snowfall amounted to about nine inches in depth, but it was sufficient to block traffic in a city totally unprepared for such an emergency. At first sleighs were few in number, but the fertile minds of those bent upon having sport soon improvised structures for the occasion. They were made in every conceivable size and shape, one man appearing in the street behind a fast trotter attached to a dry-goods box mounted upon two pieces of gas pipe. The whole city was alive with the sport, and the first night all the theaters were closed. It will be many years before the residents of New Orleans will forget the winter of 1894-95."

"Talk about there being no longer any money in raising oranges," said R. A. Arnold of Los Angeles, the Grand yesterday, "the proposition is ridiculous. I know of one of our city's year. He is L. E. Waite of Highlands, who owns a magnificent grove of Washington nels, the trees being seven years old. Only the two outside rows had been picked when I last heard from the grove and they had yielded 800 boxes, or an average of six boxes to the tree. As there are 100 trees to the acre it will be seen that this average would show a yield of 600 boxes to that amount of ground, which at present prices would bring the owner in a revenue of about \$1350 an acre. I am reliably informed that this is not an isolated case, but that there are many other groves which will show up equally as well."

"The people of Phoenix, Arizona, are getting ready to give the biggest 'blowout' ever attempted in the West," said G. M. Holton of that city at the Palace yesterday. "Last week the Phoenix, Prescott and Phoenix roads completed to that city and there is a wonderful show of activity in commercial affairs in consequence. Three years have been consumed in building the line from Ash Fork, on the Atchafalaya and Pacific road, to Phoenix, via Prescott. Now that the road has been opened at nominal cost builders say that hundreds of new structures will go up in Phoenix within the next year or two."

"This thing of receiving letters of condolence is getting to be rather tiresome to me," said Warden Hale of San Quentin at the Palace yesterday. "Since the recent trouble at Folsom a number of my friends have got the idea into their heads that I am Queen Victoria, and have attempted escape occurred, and as a consequence it has consumed a good deal of my time in replying to sympathetic letters from my friends and assuring them that the record of San Quentin has never been lost a prisoner under my management is as yet unbroken."

There were many callers at the Occidental Hotel yesterday to bid Mr. and Mrs. W. Forman and daughter good-bye prior to their departure for China. The family took passage on the Gaelic, and Mr. Forman said just prior to leaving that they would probably be absent three or four months. Captain Healey took a large party of guests aboard the revenue cutter Bear and accompanied the outgoing steamer down the bay quite a distance to give the departing couple a hearty good-bye on their journey.

A Pioneer's Body Cremated.

The body of Charles Cole Knox, the pioneer who died in this city on the 1st of March, was cremated at Cypress Lawn Cemetery in San Mateo County last Sunday. The funeral services were conducted very quietly at the late hour of the day, at 2 o'clock. The body was moved to the crematory at Cypress Lawn, at 11 o'clock. Many sorrowing friends, Mr. Knox having been for some time past had been in bad health. He was a business man of high integrity, and was well thought of by all who knew him.

THEY ACCOMPLISHED LITTLE.

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE RELIEF OF THE UNEMPLOYED ADJOURN SINE DIE.

PRACTICABLE MEASURES FOR RELIEVING THE NEEDY WERE NOT AGREED UPON.

The citizens' committee of twenty-one, which was appointed by Mayor Sutro some time ago to devise ways and means for the relief of the unemployed men in the city, held another, and its last, meeting in Mayor Sutro's office yesterday afternoon. There were only six members of the committee present—Messrs. George K. Fitch, James R. Kelly, I. G. Truman, James H. Barry, H. H. Reid, John M. Reynolds and M. McGlynn. The meeting was called to order by James R. Kelly.

Mr. Reynolds on behalf of the committee on raising funds reported that two canvassers had been appointed and had already begun work. So far \$145 had been subscribed, the most of which had been given by members of the committee. It had been arranged to have letters sent out ahead of the canvassers to persons upon whom they would call stating the necessity for assisting the deserving unemployed.

Mr. Kelly here arose and said that while he did not wish to throw cold water upon the movement to assist the deserving poor he did want to say that the committee was of the opinion that the meetings. No result had been accomplished. Furthermore, he said that people generally, he understood, were saying that the present was an inappropriate time for the movement, that there were fewer men out of employment at present than ever before, and that it was too late in the season. Unemployed men can be found, he said, at all times in large cities, and he did not think there was any distress among working people in this city. He moved that the committee adjourn sine die.

Secretary Reynolds read a protest against the inactivity shown by certain members of the committee and deemed their action inhuman and disgraceful.

Mr. Kelly expressed some indignation at the reading of the letter and its insinuations. He said he

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Panama Steamship Company is looking for another steamer.

The Germania Schuetzen Club is practicing for its shooting festival.

The estate of Alexander Montgomery has been appraised at \$14,500.

The contest of the Metek will have been dismissed, because of compromise.

The Annie Johnson sailed for the Hawaiian Islands yesterday with a load of mules.

The Fish Commissioners have been asked to look after the poachers of Sonoma Creek.

The ministers will preach on "Home Industries" to help the manufacturers' movement.

The CALL publishes railroad time-tables free of charge for the accommodation of subscribers.

The citizens' committee for the relief of the unemployed in the city yesterday adjourned sine die.

Non-union insurance companies are placing city agencies where they will get the most business.

The Albin arrived yesterday from Salslav. She struck on the rocks and was deserted by her crew.

The San Francisco and San Joaquin Coal Company elected its officers and board of directors yesterday.

Prominent business men outline their ideas of the proper method of procedure for the Half Million Club.

The Gallic sailed yesterday with one of the most valuable cargoes that ever left this port for the Orient.

Charles Heilberger committed suicide in Golden Gate yesterday by shooting himself through the heart.

The will of Colonel Harry I. Thornton, disposing of an estate valued at \$100,000, has been filed for probate.

Judge Stark yesterday overruled the demurrer to the supplemental petition for the probate of the will.

The officers of the Humane Society have unananimously passed a resolution providing for the custody of a dog.

James B. Allen has formally withdrawn from his contest and Thomas J. Glynn has been declared legally elected Recorder.

Captain Morehouse of the ship Dashing Wave was accused by his crew yesterday of using a belaying-pin for their discipline.

Jake Rudolph, charged with threatening to kill Boss Buckley, was arrested yesterday and passed the night in the city prison.

Postmaster McCoppin has investigated several recent complaints regarding non-delivery of mail, and says that they are groundless.

Mayor Sutter had a resolution passed by the Board of Health yesterday providing for the analysis of Lake Merced water by an expert.

Miss Agnes Castor of the Alcazar Theater married Mr. Campbell, whose stage name is Juno, the frog man, after knowing him three days.

Felix N. Runge was convicted in Judge Campbell's court yesterday of stealing bread, milk and newspapers from doorsteps on Hayes street.

Solomon Hoeflich has sued for an injunction restraining the Golden Eagle Mining Company from selling its stock for delinquent assessments.

The Board of Health has decided to ask the Board of Supervisors to make a sufficient apportionment for the maintenance of the Pest-house.

Charles Wald, who thought his wife's action for divorce was being contested for him, finds that she has been trying to compromise the case.

A man about 50 years of age, whose identity is unknown, attempted to commit suicide in the lodging-house, 336 Bush street, yesterday morning.

H. P. Koford, saloon-keeper, 202 Fifth street, was convicted by a jury in Judge Low's court yesterday of playing faro on the night of February 24.

The English steamer Oxford has been put under the American flag and had her name changed to Washington. She is coming to San Francisco.

To-morrow evening the Carr-Bell Pop will give a concert in the new auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mason and Ellis streets.

A two-story brick building and lot on east side of Fremont street, 45-101x137-36 feet, 182 feet south of Market street, sold for \$60,000 yesterday.

Adeline Barrett has been granted a divorce because of the neglect of her husband. She is allowed \$50 a month alimony and the custody of her child.

A warrant was sworn out in Judge Campbell's court yesterday by Gerlie Lefevre for the arrest of Frederick Belasco, elocutionist, on a charge of battery.

The Progress, which leaves for Panama to-morrow, will carry away the largest shipment of wine for New York that has ever been sent across the isthmus.

Divorce suits have been commenced by Ella C. Baker against Thomas B. Baker, Martha M. against Francis Frank and Ida Levick against Gustavus Levick.

The Messrs. Doolittle, proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, say that Mrs. Muirhead, who was robbed of \$50 by a cunning thief last Monday, does not live in their house.

Colonel Lee of the U. S. A. will deliver a lecture on "Patriotism and Necessity of Military Training" before the Cadet Company and other pupils of the Boys' High School to-day at 3 p. m.

Judge Low had to dismiss the case of Ed Murphy, alias "Scotty," a busy man, charged with swindling Charles Carrington out of \$90, because Carrington would not identify the defendant.

Members of the Jessie-street gang of hoodlums have so terrorized witnesses in the case of robbery against Ed McGreevy that they are being appearing in Judge Campbell's court and testify.

General Manager Vining of the Market-street Company says that the new rule that cars shall stop on the corner crossings will advance the price of suburban real estate by shortening the time of travel thereto.

Two of the five favorites won at the track yesterday, and the favorite was faro or "your quit" loser on the day. The gray horse Braw Quit upset the hot favorite Thelma in the last race, winning handsly.

The directors of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad Company yesterday elected as the company's secretary Alexander Mackie, who was cashier of the Atlantic and Pacific road in this city for a number of years.

The preliminary examination of Mrs. Abbie J. Hunter, president of the Women's Real Estate Investment Company, on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses was commenced before Judge Joachimsen yesterday.

The will of W. W. Stow came up before Judge Flack for probate yesterday, and without any ceremony it was admitted. The executor is Vanderlynn Stow, Albert N. Brown and William F. Merritt. They will serve without bonds.

Mrs. Emily Thomas and Mrs. Minnie L. Kimball are suing the Market-street Railroad Company for heavy damages. They were out riding when a trolley went then being strung fell on the horse, he ran away, and both ladies were thrown out and hurt.

The brothers and sisters of Michael B. O'Shea have brought suit to recover \$20,000 damages from the Geary-street, Park and Ocean Railroad Company for causing the death of their relative. He was run over last September and died immediately afterward.

At the annual meeting of the California Bible Society, held March 4, the following trustees were elected for the ensuing year: Annis Merrill, Edward Flint, Ira P. Rankin, H. Channing Beak, William Abbott, Cyrus S. Wright, Alfred A. Black, T. C. Johnston, R. P. Wilson.

John Smith, charged with robbery, pleaded guilty before Judge Wallace yesterday to his partner in crime, John Wilson, had been convicted the day before. The two, with William Fraser, who escaped about a week ago, robbed E. C. Morton, a Jackson-street car conductor.

The committees and members of the Young Men's Christian Association are putting forth strenuous efforts to sell a sufficient number of tickets to fill the auditorium, in order to give General Howard a rousing reception next Friday evening, the 8th, when he will deliver his lecture on "Grant at Chattanooga."

The Pacific Trust Mutual Building, Loan and Investment Company has incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The directors are S. F. Long, C. M. Oakley, J. J. Rauer, J. O. Jephson, Eugene B. Stork, William Kahn, Thomas F. Hodge, Henry Langbehn and E. Willberg. It will transact a general trust business.

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LADIES REMOVED THEIR HEADGEAR.

HATS WERE TAKEN OFF BY THE PORTIA CLUB AND AT SOME OF THE THEATERS.

PHOEBE COUZENS' LECTURE.

SHE BELIEVES THAT MODERN WOMEN CAN CLARIFY THE BURDENSOME LAWS.

Professional hair-dressers evidently did a good business last evening, if the barbed heads of the ladies in the auditorium of Golden Gate Hall last night could be taken as a criterion. A public entertainment



"A feminine Daniel always comes to the judgment seat."

where ladies removed their headgear was entirely out of conventional lines, yet the request of the Portia Law Club that all ladies attending the entertainment remove their hats was generally complied with.

The attendance was quite satisfactory to the faculty of the club, and the applause which greeted the participants in the programme was not stinted at any time.

The appearance of the Metropolitan Orchestra for the first time in public was passed upon critically. Their first effort received sufficient applause to give the young people courage, but the audience

other boxes.

The Orpheum had three ladies who conformed to the new idea, but at the Tivoli and the Auditorium there were no hatless ladies seen in the audiences.

Colonel Thornton's will

He leaves an estate valued at one hundred thousand dollars.

Most of it will be converted into cash for distribution.

The will of Colonel Harry I. Thornton, who died a few days ago at Fresno, was filed for probate yesterday. It is short and direct, and was written by the hand of the testator himself.

Thornton's estate is valued at nearly \$100,000. Most of this is composed of real estate situated in Contra Costa County, and the remainder is in personal property.

The sister of the testator, Mrs. Bessie Thornton, is left most of the real estate, although otherwise the property is evenly divided among the sisters of the deceased and Harry T. Creswell, his nephew.

The testator directs that his ranch on San Pablo Creek, in Contra Costa County, known as Rancho Resaca and containing over 1000 acres, be divided into equal shares, eight of which are to front on San Pablo Creek. In one of these pieces fronting on the creek is to be included the house, orchards and barns, and this, with the piece to the north and the one to the south of it, are to go to Bessie Thornton.

If his sister had died before him it was provided that her share should go to her children, half to her son and one-fourth to each of her daughters.

His bookshelves and bookcases, desks, etc., he leaves to his nephew, Harry Thornton Creswell. His other books, his pictures, ornaments, plate, etc., are given to his three sisters in equal shares. His watch and chain pass to the son of his sister Bessie. The remainder of his property is to be then sold, and after paying all debts and claims, \$1000 is to go to his nephew William, son of his sister Bessie, and \$3000 to his nephew Harry Creswell. The residue is to be divided equally among his three sisters and Harry Creswell.

Creswell was named as executor, but he declined to accept the trust, as he has been appointed attorney for the estate and will already provided for that, however, he conditionally appointing Bessie Thornton, who will act.

BETH ISRAEL WILL CELEBRATE.

A Scriptural Play to Be Performed by Children.

Next Sunday evening the Geary-street Temple will hold a celebration at Armory Hall on Ellis street, between Polk and Van Ness avenue. It being the Hebrew Festival of Purim, a cantata, entitled "Esther," will be performed by over one hundred children of the Beth Israel Sunday-school. The principal characters of the scriptural play will be as follows:

Ahasuerus, King of Persia, Esther, Haman, Leo Levy, Zeresh, Lily Fuld, Jester, Joe Simmons.

The performance will be followed by dancing. An orchestra of fourteen pieces will be in attendance.

In surgical operations the skin incision is often the most painful part and those who have been through the body say they were conscious only of the cold, cold passing through them, with just a prick at the point of entry and exit of the weapon.

voice and a rapid flow of language, said in part:

"Shakespeare's Portia is a fact and a suggestive truth. A fact because in Venice, where the scenes are laid, there was born in the year 1465 a female infant destined to fulfill all the wonderful attributes of Portia and more. Ere she reached the age of 21 she received the degree of doctor of laws, and was renowned for her remarkable erudition, resplendent genius and personal accomplishments.

Her name was Cassandra Pedele, and the accomplished scholar Politian was wont to call her the Phoenix of the law, that she was so skilled in philosophy and dialectics as to untie the Gordian knot when all other hands had failed.

"She was conversant with all the known languages of the globe and was celebrated for her eloquence and Latin orations, which she delivered in public on numerous occasions.

"There must come a time when all man's boasted wisdom and strength, cunning of hand and brain fails, and the Gordian knot must be unloosed by other powers than his own. A feminine Daniel always comes to the judgment seat, with heart—a flame of love—and spirit filled with gentility, to teach the solvent of the golden rule, where mercy seasons justice."

The speaker then referred to the fact that it was only a few years ago that the Washington University at St. Louis first opened its doors to women, and that its first woman graduate was Belva Lockwood. The great trouble at the present time was the fact that men always refer to the dusty past for "precedent" in judgment upon the result of the brains of some men who knew nothing of present conditions. Women can clear all these cobwebs away.

"I have visited your courts right here in San Francisco and have seen women assembled there as defendants, plaintiffs and witnesses. Woman is summoned to your courts and must respond. When some poor unfortunate falls she is tried by men. I maintain that you should try every woman by her peers.

"You had an illustration of the musty process right here in San Francisco a few days ago. One of your learned judges sat, upon authority of a man who had a similar case ten years ago, that your Governor could appoint, but he could not remove. That is an idiotic decision, based upon antiquity."

The lecturer gave a lengthy account of work done by women and called upon ladies to study the laws, not for the purpose of entering the profession, but in order that they may by their knowledge better the community in which they live.

HATS OFF AT THEATERS.

A Number of Ladies in Attendance Removed Their Head Gear.

"There seems to be a desire on the part of a number of the lady patrons of this theater," said Louis Morgenstern of the Baldwin Theater last night, "to make it as pleasant as possible for those who occupy seats behind them, and this they do by removing their hats during the performance. Lots of them have taken to this idea."

Last night that idea was taken up by the audience at the Baldwin Theater. One of the boxes at the rear of the theater was noticed several ladies in the audience who were hatless, and while the sight was a little unusual to one who has been accustomed to see the skyscrapers worn and which obstructed the view, it was a pleasing one. The reform will undoubtedly find many who will follow it, and when it becomes general those who in the past have had the stage shut out from their view will be the last seers.

In one of the boxes at the Baldwin Theater, the Nabab of Bahadur, and his beautiful wife, the Princess, whose shapely face was not incumbered with an obstructive hat. The example she set was followed by ladies in other boxes.

At the California there were half a dozen ladies who were considerate enough to remove their hats.

At Stockwell's there were only three who carried out the reform, and they looked far more at ease than those who wore hats.

There were several ladies at the Alcazar who conformed to the general desire to have hats off in theaters, particularly high ones, and it was noticeable that the ladies who had hats in the exception and toques and close-fitting bonnets the rule.

The audience at Morosco's had four ladies who conformed to the new idea, and others behind them with obtrusive headgear.

The Orpheum had three ladies who conformed to the new idea, but at the Tivoli and the Auditorium there were no hatless ladies seen in the audiences.

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AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD.

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEER.
Has no store or connection with any one in same
business. Office, second floor, Crocker building.

TO-MORROW.

Thursday..... March 7, 1895,
At 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises,
232 PAGE STREET, NEAR LAGUNA,
.....I WILL SELL.....

The Elegant, Artistic, Modern and
Artistic.....

dence.

Gold Gilt-Frime Sofas, Easy and Reception
Chairs, Turkish and Large Square Easy Chairs,
Divans and Couches in old gold brocaded silk,
Gobelin Tapestries, French and Oriental Upholstery,
Rich Portieres, Lace Curtains, Fine Artist-proof
Etchings, Water-colors, Parlor Tables, Large Daghi-

SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH PA-

CIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Tiburon Ferry—Foot of Market St.

San Francisco to San Rafael.

WEEK DAYS—7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.: 12:35, 3:30, 5:10, 6:30 P. M. **Thursdays**—Extra trip at 11:50 and 11:30 P. M. **Saturdays**—Extra trips at 1:50 and 11:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS—8:00, 9:30, 11:00 A. M.: 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:20 P. M.

San Rafael to San Francisco.

WEEK DAYS—6:25, 7:55, 9:30, 11:10 A. M.: 12:45, 3:40, 5:10 P. M. **Saturdays**—Extra trips at 11:50 P. M. and 6:25 P. M.

SUNDAYS—8:10, 9:40, 11:10 A. M.: 1:40, 3:40, 5:10, 6:30 P. M.

Between San Francisco and Schuetzen Park same schedule as above.

San Francisco.		In effect Nov. 1, 1884.	Arrive San Francisco.	
WEEK DAYS.	SUN- DAYS.	Destination.	SUN- DAYS.	WEEK DAYS.
7:40	8:00	Novato.	10:40	8:50
8:10	8:30	Point Reyes.	6:05	8:30
7:10	5:00	San Jose.	7:30	6:15
		Puliton, Indoor, Headlands, Goyaveville, Cloverdale.		10:30
8:30	8:00	A. M.	7:30	6:15
		Pieta.		

7:40 AM	8:00 AM	Hopland & Ukiah.	7:30 PM	6:15 PM
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7:40 AM	8:00 AM	Guernville.	7:30 PM	10:30 AM
8:30 PM				6:15 PM
8:40 AM	8:00 AM	Sonoma	8:40 AM	8:50 AM
5:10 PM	5:00 PM	Gen. Ellen.	6:05 PM	6:15 PM
7:40 AM	8:00 AM	Sebastopol.	10:40 AM	10:50 AM
5:30 PM	5:00 PM		6:05 PM	6:15 PM

Stages connect at Santa Rosa for Mark West Springs.

Stages connect at Geyserville for Skaggs Springs.

Stages connect at Pieta for Highland Springs, Kelseyville, Soda Bay, Lakeport.

Stages connect at Ukiah for Valley Springs, Blue Lakes, Upper Lake, Lakeport, Booneville, Green Valley, Hot Springs, Mendocino City, Forest Bragg, Fort Westport, Caboto, Willetta, Colusa, Pomona, Potter Valley, John Day's, Lively's, Gravelly Valley, Harris, Hocksburg, Bridgeville, Hydeville and Eureka.

Saturday to Monday round-trip tickets at reduced rates.

On Sundays round-trip tickets to all points below at half rate.

Ticket Offices, corner of Montgomery and Market streets, under the Palace Hotel.

H. C. WHITING, Gen. Manager.

W. A. RYAN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

PACIFIC COAST

NORTH PACIFIC		EAST RAILROAD			
VIA					
SAUSALITO FERRY.					
FROM JANUARY 14, 1895.					
Leave S. F.	WEEK DAYS.	Arrive S. F.			
7:00 A.M. Mill Val., Ross Val., San Rn.		6:45 A.M.			
8:00 A.M. " " " "		San Qtn. 7:45 A.M.			
9:15 A.M. " " " "		8:35 A.M.			
.....		9:50 A.M.			
10:30 A.M. " " " "		San Qtn. 10:57 A.M.			
11:30 A.M. " " " "		11:50 A.M.			
1:45 P.M. " " " "		San Qtn. 1:30 P.M.			
3:25 P.M. " " " "		3:10 P.M.			
4:50 P.M. " " " "		San Qtn. 4:50 P.M.			

6.15 P.M.	44	44	44		
	44	44	44		

8.00 A.M. Ross Valley and San Rafael	San Qtn.	7.30 P.M.
11.30 A.M. " " " "	"	"
8.00 A.M. Tomales, Casadero and Way Stations	San Qtn.	7.30 P.M.
8.15 A.M. " " " "	"	"
8.45 P.M. Tomales and Way Stations	"	10.50 A.M.
8.45 P.M. " " " "	"	11.00 A.M.

* Except Tuesdays and Thursdays. * Monday only.
 * Wednesdays and Fridays only.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 A.M. Ross Valley and San Rafael	San Qtn.	7.40 A.M.
8.00 A.M. Mill Val., Ross Val., San Raf., San Qtn.	"	9.15 A.M.
10.00 A.M. " " " "	"	11.15 A.M.
11.30 A.M. " " " "	"	1.15 P.M.
1.30 P.M. " " " "	"	"
8.00 P.M. Ross Valley, San Rafael, San Qtn.	"	2.45 P.M.
8.30 P.M. Mill Val., Ross Val., San Raf., San Qtn.	"	4.30 P.M.
4.30 P.M. " " " "	"	6.55 P.M.
6.15 P.M. " " " "	"	"
8.00 P.M. Point Reyes and Way Stations	San Qtn.	7.30 P.M.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT SAN Francisco (Market-st. Ferry):

LEAVE DAILY.	NOVEMBER 9, 1894.	ARRIVE DAILY.
5:00 P.	Fast Express via Mojave.....	10:45 A.
8:00 P.	Chronic Express via Los Angeles.....	8:45 A.
	Ticket Office—650 Market st., Chronicle build- ing, S. F.	8:25 P.
Am's General Passenger Agent.		

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.		
PACIFIC OVERLAND.		
Trains leave and are due to arrive at SAN FRANCISCO.		
LEAVE	FROM DEPT. 30, 1894.	ARRIVE
7:00 A.	Atlantic Express, to East	6:45 A.
7:00 A.	Benicia, Vacaville, Knessley, Sacramento and Redding, via Davis.....	7:15 P.
7:00 A.	Marthor, Napa, Calistoga and Sausalito.....	6:15 P.
7:00 A.	Niles, San Jose, Stockton, Yreka, Sacramento, Velleo, Red Bluff and Oroville Ferry and Milton.....	7:15 P.
8:30 A.	"Stages Limited".....	4:15 P.
9:00 A.	Train through to New Orleans.....	11:45 P.
9:00 A.	New Orleans Express, "Bay- shore," Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Peuning El Paso, New Orleans and East.....	3:45 P.
9:00 A.	Marthor and East.....	3:05 P.

..... Niles, San Jose and Livermore †11:45A

1:00P	Sacramento River Steamers ...	9:00P
11:30P	Martinez and Way Stations ...	7:45P
4:00P	Martinez, San Ramon, Vallejo, Napa, Calistoga, El Verano, and Santa Rosa ...	9:15A
4:00P	Benicia, Vacaville, Woodland, Knights Landing, Marysville, Orville and Sacramento ...	10:45A
4:30P	Niles, San Jose, Livermore, and Stockton ...	7:15P
5:00P	Los Angeles Express, Fresno, Bakersfield, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles ...	10:45A
5:00P	Santa Fe Route, Atlantic Ex- press	10:45P

6:00p European Mail, Ogden & East	9:45A
6:00p Hayward's Niles and San Jose	9:45A

7:00p	Vallejo.....	San Jose	7:45a
7:00p	Oregon Express, Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Port- land, Puget Sound and East.....		7:45p
SANTA CRUZ DIVISION (Narrow Gauge).			10:45a
8:15a	Newark, Centerville, San Jose, Felton, Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz and Way Stations.....		5:50p
8:15p	Newark, Centerville, San Jose, New Almaden, Felton, Boul- der Creek, Santa Cruz and Principal Way Stations.....		11:20a
4:15p	Newark, San Jose, Los Gatos. Hwy. 101, Hwy. 101, Hwy. 101.....		9:50a

Alviso, San Jose, Los Gatos
and Way Stations \$2.05-

COAST DIVISION (Third & Townsend Sts.)

6:45A	San Jose, New Almaden and Way Stations.....	1:45P
8:15A	San Jose, Tres Pinos, Santa Cruz, Pacific Grove, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo and Principal Way Stations.....	7:05P
10:50A	San Jose and Way Stations.....	3:06P

11:55A Palo Alto and Way Stations. 3:30P
*2:20P San Jose, Gilroy, Tres Pinos.

Santa Cruz, Salinas, Monterey and Pacific Grove.....		*10:40A
*3:30P	San Jose and Principal Way Stations.....	9:47A
*4:25P	Palo Alto and Way Stations.....	*8:40A
5:10P	San Jose and Way Stations.....	*8:45A
6:30P	Palo Alto and Way Stations.....	6:35P
†11:45P	Palo Alto and Principal Way Stations.....	17:35P

CREEK ROUTE FERRY.
 From SAN FRANCISCO—Foot of Market Street (Slip B)—
 *7:00 8:00 9:00 *10:00 11:00A.M.
 *12:50 1:30 *2:00 3:00 *4:00 5:00

From OAKLAND—Foot of Broadway.— *6:00 *7:00

8:00	*9:00	10:00	*11:00	A.M.,	*12:00
*13:30	2:00	*3:00	4:00	*5:00	P.M.
A for Morning.			P for Afternoon.		
* Sundays excepted.			† Saturdays only.		
‡ Thursdays only.			§ Sundays only.		

WHY AN OAKLAND WIRE WAS HOT. DOES BERKELEY'S CHARTER DRIVE HER TWO JUSTICES OUT OF OFFICE? THOMAS' TANGLED FINANCES. FIFTY THOUSAND GALLONS OF COAL OIL STORED IN A SINGLE SHED.

There is just a possibility that Berkeley will be left without justices of the peace because of the adoption of her new charter recently.

Yesterday the gentlemen who have been acting as justices of the peace in last election were under considerable excitement when they discovered that the new charter probably chopped off their official heads. They were in consultation with leading Oakland lawyers over the matter, and kept the wire between Oakland and Sacramento hot with messages to various legislators.

The trouble comes in this way: Justices Shaw and Lord were acting as justices of the peace in Berkeley, having been elected in November last, but a week ago the town voted on and adopted a new charter. This charter made the proper provision in one section for two justices of the peace, and everybody supposed that the matter was closed. It seems now, however, that the Supreme Court, in deciding on the office of justice of the peace, can only be created by legislative enactment, and the two Berkeley justices find themselves voted out of office unintentionally by the good people of the college town, without any peevish way of getting back except by legislative enactment. It is rather late in the session to secure action by the present Legislature.

An Industrial Insults a Woman.
The industrial meeting at Tenth street and Broadway last night nearly broke up in a row, and all because of one little woman, Mrs. Mary E. Moore, a sister of the late Sheriff White, who was speaking and addressed some slurring remarks to Mrs. Aram, among other things saying that Sheriff White had made her a deputy sheriff in order to keep her from being elected.

The little woman was wild at these remarks and expressed herself forcibly. The crowd sided with her and tried to get her to mount a dry-goods box and answer. The excitement was such that the police, and finally a squad of police broke up the meeting.

Cooney started down Broadway, with Deputy Sheriff Aram following close and peevish him roundly. At Ninth and Broadway she grabbed his coat tails and tried to detain him, but he hastened away, and Mrs. Aram grabbed her husband's arm and started for home.

An Interpreter in Trouble.
Maria de Nobra and Maria Correia, who subsisted in the Alhambra River railroad accident, June 2, 1893, have filed affidavits making some serious charges against Manuel Stone, an interpreter who acted in the damage case against the Alhambra Lumber Company by the two widows for \$50,000.

In the affidavit it is alleged that Stone was employed by Hunt, who was attorney for the plaintiffs, and that he came to the widows the story of all in quantities, and have filed affidavits making some serious charges against Manuel Stone, an interpreter who acted in the damage case against the Alhambra Lumber Company by the two widows for \$50,000.

The widows, after consulting Attorney Josephs, concluded that this would not be right, and have asked that Stone be cited to appear in the full court of attorneys knowing anything about it.

Mr. Dowling Hunting Trouble.
Superintendent Dowling of the Standard Soap Works is hunting trouble, and he will probably find it at the hands of Judge Frick, before whom he has been cited to appear on Thursday, March 8, 1895.

Dowling is tangled up in Captain R. P. Thomas' tangled financial affairs. Thomas, the "soap king," who resides at Berkeley, recently filed a petition in insolvency. Among his creditors are the California National Bank, and three instead of being turned over to John Chetwood Jr., the bank's assignee, passed from the hands of Thomas to those of the superintendent of the soap works.

Oil Enough to Burn the Town.
Fire Warden Murdoch will test the oil storage ordinance. At Market and First streets, 20,000 kds. yesterday found at least 50,000 gallons of oil stored. This oil was contained in two tanks, measuring 10 x 30 feet, one tank 10x15, one tank 8x36, one tank 8x16, and also a new city tank 10x20. Besides the oil in these tanks there are 3300 cases of coal oil, 300 gallons of gasoline and 380 gallons of benzine.

The ordinance of June 10, 1893, strictly forbids the storing of oil in quantities more than 1500 gallons in any other than a brick building whose walls must be sixteen inches thick or over.

Salaries Agreed On.
The Alameda delegation at Sacramento has agreed on the fee section for Alameda County officials in the county government. Reductions will be made as follows: Sheriff \$2500, Auditor \$1000, Treasurer \$1000, District Auditor \$500. Supervisors will receive \$125 monthly, with mileage not to exceed \$75 per month; Oakland Justices, \$150 monthly, full compensation; Alameda and Brooklyn Justices, \$50 monthly, full compensation; Washington and Murray townships, \$50 monthly. There will be no change in the assessor's salary until January, 1896, and then a cut of \$400 will be made.

Ludlow Denies It.
Master Car-builder Ludlow of the Southern Pacific denies emphatically the charges made by C. E. Gardner that the latter was discharged for political reasons from the railroad service. Mr. Ludlow states that Gardner himself asked for his time and it was given him. Mr. Ludlow states further that he never interfered with any man's political opinions.

Taken to the Supreme Court.
Attorney George W. Reed has appealed to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Superior Court in refusing to admit to probate the will of the late Maria Louise Lemon, the aged spiritualist, who by her will cut off her relatives and left her property to Mrs. Mary Smith, the "trumpet medium."

Found in the Street.
Luis Brown, a gardener who has been employed by J. P. Keller, near Piedmont, was brought to the County Jail last night by Deputy Constable Hitchcock, who found the man near Keller's place in the middle of the street with almost all his clothes off. It is thought that he is paralyzed.

Acrobats Club Matches.
There were several boxing-matches given by the Acme Club last night at Elite Hall, the chief event being a set-to between Charles Siamberg and Johnny Scott. The match became exciting at one point, almost resulting in Scott's being knocked out. Siamberg won.

The Parents Are Destitute.
The fire on Monday morning that cost little Bennie Hall his life left the Hall family in destitute circumstances.

Sentenced to San Quentin.
Albert Schultz, the young man who was charged with stealing a horse and buggy

THE PETITION DENIED.

Norman B. Phillips, whose wife, Henrietta Phillips, liked the climate of Los Angeles better than that of Oakland, was granted a divorce from his willful companion yesterday on the ground of desertion.

The Petition Denied.
The petition of George Lennule, who asked the court to allow him to take his daughter, Louise Fauseler, from the Ukiah Asylum and care for her at home, was denied by Judge Frick yesterday.

Worked the Cash Register.
The shoestore of W. H. Nolan, at 1071 Broadway, was entered by burglars Sunday morning and the cash register, containing \$15, was opened and the contents taken.

ALAMEDA.
The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department submitted his annual report to the City Trustees, which shows the losses for the past year to aggregate \$6530. Facilities with which to fight fire have been greatly improved during the past year by the building of a sixty-foot splice ladder, the purchase of a hose patch to stop leaks in hose when in service, a heater to keep the water in the boiler of the steamer hot while standing, and the location of additional fire-alarm horns.

A hose wagon sufficient to carry 1500 feet of hose and a steam fire engine have been recommended for the district west of Grand street. The Chief recommends that the pay of the prominent men be placed at figures more in accordance with the salaries paid to other employees in the different departments of the city. Employees of the Fire Department are expected to be nery and skillful in the discharge of duty, but the pay accorded them is not equal to that of street laborers.

New Sub-Station.
Postoffice Inspectors Monro and Irwin have visited the places of business of applicants for the appointment as Deputy Postmaster of the sub-station at the West End. The pay of the sub-station agent is \$100 per year, with a bonus of \$2000. The appointment will be made on the recommendation of the inspectors.

An Important Departure.
The Union for Practical Progress, supported by the Good Government Club, has caused the principle of the referendum to be incorporated in the city government of Alameda. There was no opposition to the ordinance and it was unanimously adopted.

Native Sons.
R. B. Tappan and O. A. Bremer have been elected Deputies of the Alameda Native Sons of the Golden West to the Grand Parlor, which will convene in Oakland during April.

BERKELEY.
The Town Trustees Monday night decided to macadamize San Pablo avenue and open Bancroft way to deep water. The Marshal filed his report, showing he collected during the month of February \$3971.30. Bills to the amount of \$661 were ordered paid. The attorney was instructed to prepare a resolution effecting certain changes in the offices of Justices and Constables. Heretofore has been the custom when prisoners were fined to turn the costs and turn the balance into the treasury. In case the fines are not paid the officers are paid by the town. By the resolution all fees and fines will be turned into the Treasury, and the officers will be paid monthly on presenting itemized bills.

Charter-Day Speakers.
The speakers at the Charter-day exercises will be as follows: The Rev. Dr. Bakewell, chaplain; W. E. Lloyd, for the city of Berkeley; Dr. May E. Moore, medical department; Professor Greene and Rev. Robert Mackenzie.

The first of the preliminary contests for place in the intercollegiate debate takes place this evening at Stiles Hall. The subject will be "Our Representative System of Legislation." The affirmative will be upheld by Flaherty, Ramsdell, Schmidt and Blanchard. They will be opposed by Clark, Sherer and De Laguna.

ONE WILL CONTEST ENDED.
THE MESICK CASE DISMISSED ON ACCOUNT OF A SATISFACTORY COMPROMISE.

LOUISE, THE CONTESTANT, WILL RECEIVE FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS.

The contest of the will of Richard S. Mesick, the well-known attorney, who died over a year and a half ago, has been dismissed by Judge Slack. A compromise had been effected, and the dismissal was ordered accordingly.

Louise Mesick, a niece of the testator, was the principal contestant. The grounds of her action were undue influence on the part of the legatee and unsoundness of mind in the testator. The will was as follows:

Last will and testament of R. S. Mesick. First, I revoke any and all wills by me heretofore made; second, all that I own and all that I am entitled to, I give, devise and bequeath to George H. Maxwell, my former partner, one-half, and to my servant, John Rivers, the remaining half; third, I appoint George H. Maxwell, my sole executor.

This will is written by my own hand at my room, No. 112, of the Palace hotel, city and county of San Francisco, Cal. It is written and signed by me this, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1895.

After death I wish to be cremated. R. S. M.

The compromise was effected by giving the contestant just what her father, the testator's brother, would have been entitled to under the law. This amounted to about \$1200. The estate was originally valued at \$21,535.50, but scarcely \$10,000 will be realized from it.

Anatomists to separate the bones of a skull, frequently fill it with small beans and place the whole in a basin of water. The beans swell and slowly split the skull.

**For over 20 years
this Leading Brand of
Smoking Tobacco
Has never been equalled.
Beware of Imitations.**

**Ask for
"Seal of North Carolina"**

There were several boxing-matches given by the Acme Club last night at Elite Hall, the chief event being a set-to between Charles Siamberg and Johnny Scott. The match became exciting at one point, almost resulting in Scott's being knocked out. Siamberg won.

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AGRICULTURE IN THE GREAT WEST.

TRACTION ENGINES IN THE LEVEL VALLEYS OF THE INTERIOR.

NEW HORTICULTURAL IDEAS.

MATTERS OF INTEREST ON THE FARM, THE RANGE AND IN THE ORCHARD.

Traction engines now occupy an important position in the commerce of California, and their use is constantly growing. Their greatest utility is made manifest in the great level valleys of the interior, where they can be used to haul wheat from the field to the railroad stations and steamboat landings. For this purpose they are much more economical than horses. Where the land is sufficiently level to use them for hauling grain plows and harrows, they are also used to great advantage. They are also profitably employed in propelling combined harvesting machines. The latter, we may state for the benefit of Eastern readers, consist of a header and thrasher, so combined that the wheat is headed and thrashed as the machine moves over the field; the straw being run into attending wagons if the farmer intends to save it, or dumped on the ground if not; while the wheat heads are blown into a wagon, accomplishing what would otherwise require a team of horses and a man.

Traction engines have also been introduced in logging camps; in one instance reducing the number of horses employed from 150 to a single span. This effected a great saving, as hay was high in the mountains, while fuel was plentiful and cost nothing. The traction engine will ascend grades as great as 800 feet to the mile. This makes their sphere of usefulness in logging camps an extended one. There are many places in the Sierra Nevada Mountains where lumber is hauled by teams from the mills to the railroad, the distance often ranging from twenty to forty miles. In nearly every instance the traction engine could be used economically, the teamsters, whose investments often equal that necessary for the purchase of a traction engine, object seriously to the introduction of steam engines. In many instances the teams are used to haul the logs to the sawmills, and the traction engine is used to haul the lumber to the railroad. Their antipathy to the traction engine often greatly delays a change.

The traction engine's usefulness is not confined to any one line of service, and it can be used to pump water for irrigation, to haul road-making machines, haul merchandise, and transport ores from mill to mill.

There has recently been found for them. There are in some sections of the State extensive areas of land covered with chemical, sagebrush, and the acornite bush. The clearing of this land, which is done by the use of the traction engine, is as much as the clearing of timber land, was nevertheless expensive. A few years ago a farmer devised a heavy iron roller, which he propelled over the land with a traction engine. This broke down and crushed the brush, even uprooting much of it, and in every case loosening the root. Thus the clearing of the land was made easy and inexpensive.

Other uses will no doubt yet be suggested. In the San Joaquin Valley they could be used to haul canal-boats along canals that must eventually be constructed north and south. Whether they would be as economical as power transferred by electricity would depend upon the source of the power, and its distance from the field of operations.

The paper-shell almond is the most profitable variety in most sections of the State. The new freight rate on oranges which went into effect on the 15th ult., provides that orange boxes shall be estimated at seventy cents per hundred, and this increases the freight \$7.50 per carload of 300 boxes.

Mrs. Elise P. Buckingham, who owns the Laguna ranch, near Vacaville, probably owns the largest fruit orchard owned by any woman in the world. She grows and markets as high as 600 tons per annum. A Florida expert sums up his experience in regard to the use of fertilizers for orange orchards as follows: Apply stable manure early, that they may rot in the soil in the rainy season; apply bone meal about blossoming time; after the fruit is set, apply potash. Of course this plan should be followed by the use of the fruit, which is an abundance of potash.

California has no competitor on the continent for its olives, figs, raisins, table grapes, apricots and nectarines. They are grown successfully in any other State.

The greater portion of the olive crop is picked too green. The olive, when fresh from the tree, is bitter. The bitterness is removed by the use of lye, and the picked green olives are hard and acid, and do not have the rich flavor which can only be present in fruit that has been allowed to fully ripen.

Quince here produce a sure crop every year. They are less liable to the ravages of insect pests than almost any other fruit. They ripen late, and can be shipped when other fruit is out of the way. They bear heavily. They are less perishable than other fruits, and can be shipped when still green, and can be shipped as common freight. They can be shipped to the East at a net profit of from 48 to 61 cents per box. The profit per acre is from \$50 to \$100. The quince cannot be grown in the valley lands as profitably as some other fruits, but thrives in foothill and mountain sections where the weather is too cold for the greatest development of more profitable fruit.

While it is a fact that fruits, vines and vegetables of every name and nature that grow in temperate and semi-tropic zones may be grown in California, it is a demonstrated fact that some products are more profitable than others. There are few farmers, indeed, who confine themselves to any one product, because the land is so rich and the seasons so favorable that one crop may be sown after another has been harvested. More or less stock, too, can always be kept on what would otherwise be wasted. But the best-paying products are peaches, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, walnuts, almonds, apples and grapes.

The mountains for apples. Fruit should never be pressed in the box. Cherry trees should be kept free from gnawing insects.

Plant the fruit that does best in your locality. Deep, frequent plowing pays in any orchard. Eternal vigilance in the price of a clean orchard.

The nectarine reaches its greatest perfection in California. The Bartlett is the choicest of all the varieties of pears.

Fruit budded on almond stock requires a warm, friable soil.

Our pears can be sold in the East before Eastern pears are ripe.

Too much moisture, either in air or soil, causes pears to crack.

Tomatoes yield in California from twelve to twenty-four tons per acre.

Fruit should be shipped only in boxes which admit the air freely.

Apples should not be planted nearer to each other than twenty-five feet.

For canning, Nichol's cling and Seller's cling are choice varieties of the peach.

The Muir peach is one of the best varieties for drying, but is particular as to soil.

The worth of sun-dried fruit depends upon the climate, the climate in which it is dried. In moist climates, or in lands where there are frequent showers during the season of drying, fruit cured in the open air is comparatively valueless. For the best results, plants and fruit trees, do well with "wet feet." All trees like moisture, but trees should not stand in water. If ground is swamped with water much of the plant is carried away with the water, and the roots of the trees standing therein are likely to decay.

The lemon crop in Riverside will not be as large as usual this year, owing to the frost of last year injuring the young wood. There is also another reason, which is that many of our older lemon orchards are planted on their own roots, and as the lemon root has been found by costly experience to be very subject to disease that kills the plant, and the disease has materially affected the production. While true planting of lemons has not been entered into very fully in Riverside, other places have gone into it very extensively and have found it very profitable. Riverside orchards have been very much injured by the frost for the last year or two, and many growers have lost money in lemons. For the past two years they have been very dull of sale, and prices low. However, in particular years, as owing to the frost, they did not keep as well during the curing process as usual, and many of them rotted before they could be disposed of.—Riverside Reflector.

Professor W. A. Saunders of Fresno County states that the best forage plant that he knows of is the arundine. He thinks this plant furnishes the largest yield from the smallest area, and that it is superior to sorghum, sugar beets, evergreen alfalfa, espesette, broom grass, blue grass, orchard grass, lentils, cow peas or wild peas as a food for milk cows.

Frank Houghton of Tehama County figures that it costs him 33 cents per bushel to grow wheat, and that in order to make the business profitable the land must not be worth more than \$10 per acre, and should yield from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre—which, by the way, much above the average—at 1 cent per pound.

E. C. Sparks of Lincoln, Placer County, says his experiments in feeding wheat to hogs shows that it takes six pounds of wheat to make one pound of pork, and that therefore it is not profitable.

It is not profitable to grow wheat or not depends very much upon the product per acre. If land worth \$100 per acre produces only ten or twelve bushels per acre, the business will not be profitable. Upon the other hand, if the land produces twenty bushels per acre, the business may be profitable. Hence the production of large crops is necessary. The average net income per acre obtained by wheat-growers in this State is probably not more than \$10 per acre.

Many farmers who have small farms in the mountains could very profitably raise fish. The best localities are those where there is a stream, and where it is sufficient to make waterfalls where the water is none, thus aerating and purifying the water. Not less than three ponds should be provided, unless there is room for one very large pond. The ponds require very little labor, and maintain a good market price in the San Francisco market.

Most all currys come to two harsh for use, and they are used in two ways. One is to use them as a brush to pull out the mane and tail by hand as far as possible. The legs and manure can be washed off with water, and if the legs are washed too often the skin becomes dry and the legs are weakened. The hair should be rubbed dry in every instance, whether the animal has been in the sun or in the shade. Nothing except rapid and brutal driving down steep grades will more quickly injure a horse's legs than to allow him to stand in the mud with wet legs.

The little meadow grass is grown in California, except in the mountain districts, where the weather is cold and the soil not suited to wheat. Then a mixture of red clover and alfalfa is grown, and the mixture generally used in the East contains seeds in the following ratio, eighteen pounds being sown to the acre:

Timothy.....Pounds.
Bluegrass.....2
Orchard-grass.....2
Lucern.....2
Common red clover.....2
Sainfoin.....2
White Dutch.....2
Trefol.....1

Total.....18

There is scarcely a farmer anywhere who cannot increase his income by raising pigeons, even if they are grown for the table only. They usually command a fair price in the market, and they will in many instances secure their own food. The principal requisites are clean apartments and plenty of water. Pigeons lay two eggs each clutch, and the hatching period is eighteen days. The first of the young should be hatched to lay again until from two to five weeks. Usually a new setting of eggs may be expected about three weeks after the previous hatch. One of the essential points in raising pigeons is to avoid having too many males. Extra males attempt to secure mates from other males, and they thus prove uneasy interruptions in the peace of the families.

The olive tree plant was recently discovered on an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the Siberian coast. It is claimed that it produces from fifty to 200 tons per acre, which is certainly a marvelous crop. We are not sure of the accuracy of the report, though it is stated that the unnamed plant reaches a height of fourteen feet. It is claimed also that the plant succeeds well without irrigation. It will be remembered that the olive tree is made for alkali, though the latter plant requires a great deal of moisture. However, investigation may result in giving to the world a very valuable forage plant. The Department of Agriculture is now making inquiries as to the Salt Lake Tribune states that the price is \$5 per hundred plants.

Whatever the cost of irrigation may be it costs more under ordinary circumstances than no irrigation.

One of the greatest secrets of success in farming is to buy nothing that can be produced upon the farm.

It never pays to keep old horses. They can be sold and put on less flesh than young stock.

Farming implements that are properly cared for last a third longer than those which are constantly exposed to the action of sun and rain.

It is a fact that shoes driven every day on an average every two weeks. It is more than suspected that blacksmiths often use the softest iron shoes procurable. Good steel shoes will last twice as long as the softest iron shoes.

Horses that travel on the road thrive better on oat than on wheat hay. Most of the hay that is sold on the road is made of wheat, and is entirely too laxative. Often the dry, light-colored hay is the best and most strengthening. Horses like green-looking hay, just as boys love candy, and they will eat it with relish.

Good feed and the horse needs well-cured and thoroughly ripened hay.

It pays to securely lock not only dwellings, but barns, cellars and implement sheds, and poultry houses. There are constantly being committed, and the only way to avoid loss is to lock the stable-door before the horse is stolen.

Every farmer should make or have made a list of his stock, and keep it up to date. It is a very simple matter, and it is a very important one. It is a very important one.

It is a very important one. It is a very important one. It is a very important one.

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IRIGATION FOR THE NEVADA LANDS.

A PROPOSITION TO RECLAIM THOUSANDS OF ACRES BY THE STATE.

IMMIGRATION NOW WANTED.

AGRICULTURE THE METHOD BY WHICH PROSPERITY WILL BE SOUGHT.

To speak of Nevada as an agricultural State would sound singular to the ears of those who have always associated that commonwealth with bonanza mines and the production of other minerals, but men who have given the matter a thorough investigation are sanguine that in many years have passed this said State will be dotted over with grain fields and fruit orchards which will enable it to take rank with the now more favored States to the East which are possessed of the only requisite which Nevada at present lacks—water and plenty of it.

It is proposed by legislative action to take advantage of the provision of what is known as the Cleary act of Congress, by which each of the arid States was allotted 1,000,000 acres of land by the general Government, provided they took the necessary steps to reclaim it within a period of ten years. Nevada has not yet taken advantage of this offer, and the gentleman who represented Nevada at both the World's and Midwinter Fairs, is now at the Palace, and yesterday mentioned some of the features of the movement is expected to accomplish.

"The object of the bill which is to be introduced in our Legislature," said he, "is to create a water commission, the duties of which shall be to survey the lands of the State suitable for reclamation and suggest the necessary steps to put the State on an agricultural basis."

"Our soil is very prolific and anything that is supplied with sufficient irrigation water. The fact of the matter is that crops in Nevada develop six weeks before they do in Los Angeles. There are immense tracts of land which are eminently fitted for purposes of agriculture. The whole of the Nevada desert is a vast plain, and the production of large crops is necessary. The average net income per acre obtained by wheat-growers in this State is probably not more than \$10 per acre."

"Now the Government sells this class of land at \$15 per acre. It is estimated that the proceeds of the 1,000,000 acres which is given the State, sold on the basis mentioned, would probably pay for the necessary work of irrigation. But suppose the cost exceeds that figure, it would be an easy matter for the State to dispose of the land at five times the price mentioned, and a certain supply of water could be assured. This, of course, is figuring upon the actual returns to the State in cash provided it undertakes the work, and does not take into consideration the wonderful impetus it would give every conceivable branch of business through the immigration which would necessarily follow and the general development which would take place."

"We propose to take another tack. We can develop a farming territory there will be no danger of losing it, but it will remain constantly with us and contribute its proportion to the upbuilding of the entire State."

A great deal of money has already been expended by Francis P. Newland and other individuals in exploiting this idea of irrigation, but it has become manifest that in order to make it a success the movement should have the backing of the State and the co-operation of all its people.

THE DISTRICT FAIRS.
A Meeting of Delegates Held Last Evening.

A meeting was held last evening at the rooms of the Breeder and Sportsman, 313 Bush street, of the delegates of the different district fairs, with A. H. Cohen of Alameda presiding in the chair, and William H. Cohen of Los Angeles presiding in the chair. The principal business transacted was the arranging of dates of the different associations and the drafting of a set of resolutions regarding the State appropriations to the district fairs.

Delegates were present from the following fair associations: Golden Gate No. 1, Vallejo No. 36, Napa No. 25, Sonoma, Marin No. 4, Woodland No. 40, Monterey No. 10, Yuba No. 13, Humboldt No. 9, and Yuba No. 13.

In the resolution the Legislature was requested to allow the different district fairs the full amount of last year's appropriation, or if these are reduced, to make up the difference by a proportionate reduction in the State appropriation, or to let them remain as they were.

Dates were definitely fixed for the following:

Golden Gate No. 1, Vallejo No. 36, Napa No. 25, Sonoma, Marin No. 4, Woodland No. 40, Monterey No. 10, Yuba No. 13, Humboldt No. 9, and Yuba No. 13.

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SECRETARY OF THE VALLEY ROAD.

ALEXANDER MACKIE WAS ELECTED
TO THAT POSITION YES-
TERDAY.

HE IS A VERY CAPABLE MAN.

MANY ASPIRANTS ARE SEEKING
THE IMPORTANT PLACE OF
ENGINEER.

The board of directors of the valley road met in Claus Spreckels' office again yesterday and took up the matter of election of a secretary and also discussed the question of filling the office of engineer, but took no action upon the latter.

For secretary of the company Alexander Mackie was about the only person who was seriously considered for the office, and he was elected.

Mr. Mackie has been for a number of years identified with the Atlantic and Pacific road in this city in the capacity of cashier. He is a capable man in every respect and will make the road an efficient official.

W. A. Bissell, under whom Mr. Mackie has long labored, speaks in high terms of him and was especially pleased at his good fortune in securing the position. On Montgomery street, among the railroad offices, a general expression of good will for the new secretary was heard on all sides. Mr. Mackie will take up the duties of his office to-morrow, when the new road will open its offices at 321 Market street, in the Spreckels building.

Although the position of engineer for the new company has not yet been filled, Lyman Bridges, who is a known applicant for the place, was very much in evidence yesterday. After waiting in the ante-room for some time he was finally summoned before the meeting and took with him a number of maps and other documents which, it is presumed, will have a bearing upon the future route of the new road.

Although the aggregate amount of sub-

to his conduct of the case. Incidentally, however, it was learned on the outside that no immediate action is taken some of the clauses in the indictment will be outlawed.

When asked what he knew about the latter assertion ex-United States District Attorney Garter laughed and said: "Why, you cannot outlaw Uncle Sam. He has the right to bring suit at any time." Just the same, Mr. McKesick is losing no time and will see that none of the counts in the indictment lapse for want of proper attention. The case will be called the latter part of this month or early in April in the United States Circuit Court, and some interesting developments are expected.

LIVING WITH ANIMALS.

A Frightful Case of Destitution coupled with cruelty to children was brought to the attention of the Humane Society at 535 Vallejo street on Sunday.

Late on the afternoon of that day Officers Holbrook and McMurray of the Humane Society were informed that a shameful case of neglect and consequent suffering existed at the number given. The officers, hardened as they are to scenes of direful poverty, were not prepared to see what they were destined to behold.

In a cold, dingy basement in the rear of the building lives a Spanish woman named Pocheta, who has just turned her nineteenth year. She is the mother-in-law of George Keller, a shiftless longshoreman who deserted his wife and two babes several weeks ago. Mrs. Keller sought in every way to provide a home for her children, the elder of which is nearly 3 years old and the youngest only 12 months. She was unsuccessful in this and as a last resort she thought of her decrepit old mother who for years had subsisted by begging.

Mrs. Keller visited her mother one day last week and requested permission to leave her children with the old woman, saying that she would return for them within a few hours. Mrs. Keller then left the place and has not been seen since. Her sole object in visiting her poverty-stricken mother was to foist her children upon her, and in this she succeeded.

In the meantime Keller, who was suffering from the effects of a prolonged debauch, heard of the whereabouts of his children and went to Mrs. Pocheta's quarters. He determined to make that place his rendezvous, and despite the old woman's protests, took up his lodging in her room. He forced the woman to beg for food and took what the woman procured for the children.

The officers found in the room twelve feet square Mrs. Pocheta, Keller, the two children, a parrot, two cats and two dogs. Piles of gunnysacks were strewn about here and there, and on these the animals

SHE MARRIED JUNO, THE MAN FROG.

PRETTY AGNES CASTOR KNEW THE
MAN SHE WEDDED ONLY
THREE DAYS.

HER PEOPLE ARE INDIGNANT.

A LITTLE ROMANCE THAT WAS NOT
ON THE BILLS AT THE
ALCAZAR.

The Alcazar Theater has produced a romance that is not on the bills and is realistic in every detail. Miss Agnes Castor, the pretty danseuse, and Juno, the frog man, who is unjustly said by his

appeared to be simply a matter of misinformation. The official report of W. J. Simon, superintendent of Station A, made after detailed investigation of the charges preferred by Miss Preston, says:

"Mr. Kearney, my clerk, took down in writing the names of the parties she said had not received invitations—seventeen in all. These names I submitted to carriers for investigation and a written report, and furnished them with slips, on which they were to procure written statements of addresses. This was done, and all but three of the parties answered that they had received their invitations. This report was shown to Miss Preston, and she was asked if she wished the investigation carried further. She said 'no' and appeared perfectly satisfied at the time, and so expressed herself in the presence of Clerk Kearney."

Another recent complaint was preferred by a man who moved to Fulton street and gave a change of address. He didn't get his mail, worked up a case against the postal service and then made quite a fuss about it. Investigation has just shown that there is no such number as he gave Mr. McCoppin.

"There are 205 carriers who get \$1000 a year for life," said the Postmaster yesterday, "and there are forty-nine substitutes working irregularly and anxious to slip into a regular place. It is likely that they have waited years for a situation they



Miss Agnes Castor, Who Married the Man Frog.
[From a photograph.]

enemies to be much handsomer in his frog costume than without it, are the chief actors. They were formally introduced on last Saturday, formally engaged to be married on Sunday and were formally wedded by a Justice on Monday.

This is the smartest piece of acting known in theatrical circles for some time, and thus the Thespians have a pretty morsel of gossip to discuss and sleep on. But the romance has a pathetic side. The pretty young aspirant for artistic honors smashed the hearts and hopes of a whole army of young men who nightly showered bouquets and compliments upon her.

Miss Castor is only 18 years of age. She is a mezzoblonde, shapely of form, a graceful dancer and a sweet singer. When the "Sinbad" people were at the Baldwin she sought and secured a place in the ranks of the Amazons, and won especial favor from managers and others. That was her debut. Now she is apparently before the footlights in the "Black Crook Up to Date" at the Alcazar, and, along with Irene Cook, Blanche McClellan and Annie Johnson, who comprise the French Polly quartet, provokes the enthusiasm and the delight of large audiences. Manager J. W. Devereaux speaks highly of the young actress, and predicts a bright future for her.

"She has only been at the theater a week," said Mr. Devereaux, "but can here well recommended. She is a good girl, bright and pretty. What put it into her head to go off and marry a man who she hardly knew is something I know nothing about. But Juno is a wonder in his line, and I suppose they know their own business best."

Very little is known about the career of Juno, whose right name is Campbell, except that he appeared at the People's Palace and the Orpheum, and is about 10 years of age.

Meanwhile the widowed mother of Miss Castor, living at the corner of Larkin and Bush streets, is weeping over her child's sudden marriage, and vows that she will never forgive her. The girl's father is dead, but the family is well and favorably known. Mrs. Juno has not been home since she married the frog man, as she fears that the doors of her mother's house have been closed against her.

UNCLE SAM AND SOCIETY.

SOCIAL MYSTERIES OF THE MAILS
YIELD TO SLEUTHS OF
THE SERVICE.

McCOPPIN RUNS DOWN LOST INVITATIONS AND RISES IN
DEFENSE.

Postmaster McCoppin rose yesterday with a touch of pride and feeling, and perhaps triumph, to the defense of the local postal service.

Several accusers have recently charged that when carriers have found batches of what were plainly social invitations they have delivered them to the sewer or some such place and saved a lot of walking. Postal inspectors, superintendents and carriers have been diligently running down these charges, and some of them have smiled at the real fate of some social invitations that the senders grew angry about.

In last Sunday's papers were reports of three or four complaints. The Misses Preston, daughters of Attorney E. F. Preston, had mailed a lot of invitations with "R. S. V. P." on them and no answers were received from seventeen.

Some Western Addition matron, whose name was not given, mailed another lot, and it was reported that her husband happened to find a bunch of them under a bush in a vacant lot. It has not been before reported, but it turns out that Mrs. Rev. Robert McKenzie has recently experienced a similar misfortune with a lot of invitations. She made complaint, but has volunteered to investigate their fate herself.

Invitations to the Press Club reception and jinks last Saturday night were addressed to 11 members of the Bohemian Club, guests for the night, but only a few were received. President Horace G. Platt of the Bohemian Club telephoned in indignation to President Naughton of the Press Club, asking if only a select few Bohemians were invited. A comprehensive invitation was cordially extended by telephone and the report that the invitations failed of delivery was disproved.

It has turned out that a lot of the Press Club invitations were stolen. Postmaster McCoppin can't find any trace of the man who found his wife's invitations under a bramble bush. According to Postmaster McCoppin, the sleuths who ran down some of the invitations, found that some of the people had received them, but not wanting to accept them had innocently and with intense sorrow announced that they had received no invitations. It appears that this conscience-stricken subterfuge of making Uncle Sam a scapegoat for little sins of polite society is comparatively common. A polite but wary human heart and the existence of a letter-carrier appears to sometimes produce a temptation to wickedness that is hard on the carrier.

In the case of the Preston complaint it



Campbell, the Man Frog.
[From a photograph.]

value would risk it by throwing away mail to save giving a few blocks? It is preposterous and I will not believe it until I have proof. Yet people make these loose statements on slight suspicion. Of course, there are sometimes substantial grounds for complaints, and there always will be while 446 men are handling 100,000 letters a day, but they are isolated cases and every complaint is diligently scrutinized and investigated. It must be or the service would soon go to pieces, but such complaints as those generally turn out as these have done."

THE BELAYING PIN AGAIN.

CAPTAIN MOREHOUSE OF THE DASH-
ING WAVE USES IT ON
HIS CREW.

COAST SEAMEN OBJECT TO DEEP-
WATER METHODS OF DIS-
CIPLINE.

The coast sailor never gets so far from the shore that he loses his rights either conferred by his union or by the contiguity of the beach, from which vantage ground the ship and her skipper may be consigned to torrid places with safety to the consignor. Consequently he violently resents any innovations or interferences on the part of deep-water captains.

In the matter of clubbings, which are a portion of every good ship's government, he is satisfied if no foreign methods are introduced. Jack is always a sea-lawyer, and the constitutionality of his privileges, thumpings, whether by the butt end of a revolver in the hand of a mutiny-smashing mate or by the big fist of a boarding-house runner who has pocketed the advance, is stoutly maintained.

One of the customs which went out with the last decade was the belaying-pin as a gentle reminder to the sailor that pie and "duff-with-plums-in-it" were prerogatives of the cabin and not the "fo'c's'le," and the watch below was the place and time for growing. Jack saw the belaying-pin relegated to its rack, and cheerfully accepted other and severer methods for his undying and subduing.

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The scene stirred the martial ardor of Captain Morehouse, and, forgetting the windmill which the strong head breeze was wrecking, he gathered a long-unused belaying-pin from the rail and re-enforced his officer.

The results were disastrous for Holbrook and his messmates. Several painful scalp wounds were received by the warning seamen before they noticed how unfairly the captain fought, and when the vessel arrived in this port a complaint was sworn to in the United States Attorney's office. When the warrant reaches Captain Morehouse he will be cited to explain why he resorts to belaying-pins and other effete ways of reminding his crew that second mates have rights which coast seamen should respect.

A Hypocritical Thief.
Felix N. Runge was arrested on Hayes street yesterday morning by Policeman Fleming, who caught him walking off with two bottles of milk, two loaves of bread and three newspapers which he had stolen from doorsteps. He was booked for petty larceny, and the sympathy of the prison officials by stating that his wife and family were starving at 217 Hickory street, where he had stolen the bread and milk for them. When searched a gold-plated watch and \$2.35 were found in his pockets. He will be cited to explain why he resorts to covered with rings. Judge Campbell found him guilty and ordered him to appear for sentence to-day.

Good Advertising.
SELLING PURE WHITE DINNER PLATES
AT FIVE CENTS EACH.
GREAT AMERICAN IMP. TEA CO.'S STORES.
Other lines of Crockery equally cheap.

AS TO THE WATER OF LAKE MERCED.

MAYOR SUTRO CALLS IT TO THE
ATTENTION OF THE BOARD
OF HEALTH.

ASSAYED BY PROFESSOR PRICE

DECLARED TO BE TOTALLY UNFIT
FOR DRINKING OR DO-
MESTIC USE.

The purity of the water supply of San Francisco was discussed yesterday and on by the Board of Health yesterday. Mayor Sutro, after sundry objections on the part of Dr. Regensburger, had a resolution passed providing for a microscopic and chemical examination of the waters of Laguna de la Merced, which furnishes a portion of the water used by householders in this city.

Prefacing his remarks by a statement that his attention had been called to the fact that the waters of Lake Merced were unfit for domestic use, the Mayor read the following statement from the assaying firm of Thomas Price & Sons regarding the water of the city:

First—Sample drawn from a tap in our laboratory. Total residue per United States gallon 14.12 grains, of which 2.57 grains are sodium chloride. The free ammonia present amounts to 0.03 grains per million parts of water and the albuminoid ammonia to 0.146 part per million.

Second—Sample taken from reservoir near Alhambra. Total residue per United States gallon 14.52 grains, of which 4.88 grains are sodium chloride. The free ammonia present amounts to 0.03 grains per million parts of water and the albuminoid ammonia to 0.23 part per million.

Third—Sample taken from Lake Merced. Total residue per United States gallon 16.25 grains, of which 5.48 grains are sodium chloride. The free ammonia present amounts to 0.90 part per million parts of water and the albuminoid ammonia to 0.92 part per million.

In the case of the third sample shown from Lake Merced both the free and albuminoid ammonia are present in extremely abnormal quantities, but the quantity of free ammonia is normal, pointing to the contamination of the water with vegetable or organic matter. In the case of the second sample shown from Lake Merced both the free and albuminoid ammonia are present in extremely abnormal quantities, pointing to extensive animal and vegetable contamination. Such a water can only be classified as foul and dangerous, and is absolutely unfit for drinking purposes or general domestic use. Such a water should be employed solely for purposes of irrigation.

"In view of the statement of Professor Price, whom I deem to be the most competent assayer in San Francisco," said the Mayor, "I think the Board of Health should take official cognizance of the fact that a portion of the city's water supply is unfit for human consumption, and should condemn the water of Lake Merced."

Dr. Regensburger stated that he did not think that the assays of Professor Price were sufficient to show that the waters of Lake Merced were really contaminated by animal and vegetable matter. He said that in his own home he insisted that all water used should be boiled before using, but this course of procedure was merely aimed at any possible danger and not because he knew that the city water was bad. He offered a resolution calling the attention of householders to the necessity of cooking all water before using.

The Mayor then offered a resolution as a substitute that samples of the waters of Lake Merced be microscopically and chemically examined by Dr. Spencer at an expense of \$50, and the results of his investigations be reported to the board.

Dr. Regensburger thought that if one source of supply was to be investigated all should be submitted to the same authority, and offered an amendment to that effect. The amendment was adopted by a tie vote, and the vote on the Mayor's resolution was carried, Messrs. Bucknall, Mays and Sutro voting aye.

THEY WANT ANOTHER SHIP.

THE PANAMA STEAMSHIP COMPANY
LOOKING FOR A NEW
VESSEL.

COMING OF THE WASHINGTON FROM
NEW YORK—SIGNIFICANCE OF
HER VISIT.

The Panama Steamship Company is looking for a new steamer to put on the route between here and Panama, and it is rumored that the company has its eye on a vessel at present bound from England to New York. The steamer in question is the Washington, which was recently bought by the Saginaw Steel Steamship Company. James Jerome, agent for the latter company, denies the report, and says that the new vessel is coming to the coast to take the place of the lost Keweenaw. "At least," he adds, "she is not chartered."

General Agent Haswell of the Panama Railway Company, said yesterday that the steamship company had not yet chartered any vessel, but he seemed to know all about the Washington. "We wanted a steamer very badly some months ago," said Mr. Haswell, "but were unable to get one on the coast. Steamers for our line must have certain requirements of high freight space is the most important. I have not heard of any arrangements being made as to the Washington, but she would be a good vessel for our business, carrying, as she does, 4500 tons."

"Our principal traffic is through freight to New York, and in this there is no competition. We also handle considerable South American freight, and in that trade we come in contact with the Pacific Mail Company. To do this we run our ships as cheaply as we can, and the saving of coal is a item to us. Our New York trade has increased to such an extent that they have been obliged to refuse freight at the other end. The Saturn left Panama yesterday with as large a cargo as she could carry, cleaning up the freight on the isthmus. We could use another steamer, but would have to get it from the East."

The Washington was a British steamer, formerly known as the Oxford. About a year ago she was wrecked on the coast of Florida, and was subsequently towed to New York and then to Newport News, where she was repaired. Over one-third of her original cost having been expended in repairs she was entitled to change her name. The vessel is now on her way to New York and at that port she will take in a cargo of coal and sail for San Francisco through the Straits of Magellan.

REVERIES OF Florence, the great actor, in the smoke of an Almayth-dollar cigar.

ELEGANT BLACK DRESS GOODS

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS IN PRICES!

Commencing Monday, March 4th, we will offer our New Importation of FRENCH AND ENGLISH BLACK DRESS FABRICS comprising all the latest and most elegant Novelties of the season.

Special attention is called to the following EXTRAORDINARY VALUES:

300 CHOICE NOVELTY DRESS PATTERNS. . . \$4.00 EACH
(Regular value \$6.00).

300 CHOICE NOVELTY DRESS PATTERNS. . . \$5.25 EACH
(Former price \$8.00).

250 CHOICE NOVELTY DRESS PATTERNS. . . \$7.00 EACH
(Good value for \$10.50).

250 ELEGANT NOVELTY DRESS PATTERNS. . . \$8.75 EACH
(Regular value \$12.50).

We will also offer a magnificent assortment of BLACK FRENCH CREPONS, GENUINE ENGLISH CLAY WORSTEDS, GENUINE ENGLISH CHEVIOTS, GENUINE ENGLISH SERGES AND DIAGONALS and ENGLISH PERSIAN CORDS, the latter fabric specially imported for Ladies' Bathing Suits.



111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121 POST STREET.

THE CAUSE OF THE DELAY.

WAS IT CONTRABAND OF WAR
SENT BY GENERAL ANTO-
NIO EZETA?

THE CITY OF SYDNEY HELD IN
ORDER TO TAKE OFF SEV-
ERAL CASES.

General Antonio Ezeta is living quietly at the California Hotel and to all appearances it looks as though he were domiciled at the California for good. He receives his numerous friends with open-hearted generosity and according to them the ex-President of San Salvador has given up all thoughts of his Central American home.

While these assertions and appearances may all be true there are other things which point to the fact that the general is not asleep and that his dream of a United States of Central America has not been forgotten. Last Thursday the City of Sydney sailed for Panama, via Central American ports, and she was delayed over an hour awaiting instructions from General Agent Center. There were a number of cases on board which caused the officers and the steamer considerable uneasiness, and when the order came to remove them from the hold there was a general feeling of relief. These cases are said to have contained contraband of war and to have been shipped by General Ezeta's agents. The only reason the cases were not sent on was that had they been found on board in a Central American port the ship and cargo might have been confiscated.

The records of the Customs-house show that there is now on the way from Paris the full equipment of a war steed and also the full military costume of a general. These goods are consigned to General Antonio Ezeta, California Hotel, San Francisco. The uniform and accoutrements for the warhorse are expected daily via the Southern Pacific Railroad, and had there not been a hitch in the proceedings Ezeta would have left for Central America on the Acapulco, which is scheduled to sail on the 9th inst.

When the City of Sydney was ready to sail last Thursday there were standing on the wharf General Agent Center, Vice-President Schwerin, the boss stevedore and about twenty of his assistants and Superintendent Hauxhurst. The mail and passengers were all aboard, but still the signal was not given to cast off the mooring lines.

After a delay of about an hour and a half Center said something to the boss stevedore, the latter gave some instructions to the men, and they at once rushed on and proceeded to the forward part of the ship seized certain cases and carried them ashore.

The cases were placed on the trucks and immediately carted away. A few seconds later the lines were cast off and the steamer moved away from the dock.

As the cases were being removed, one of the officers was heard to remark, "There goes some of the—stuff."

"Yes," answered the officer he was addressing, "and I wish to—it was all gone." With that they hurried aboard, and Messrs. Center, Schwerin and Hauxhurst sauntered slowly up the wharf.

whatever they are, do not belong to him, but the men on the wharf say that the cases contained contraband of war, and that they were destined for Central America. Ezeta admits that his uniform and charger are contraband for himself and the accoutrements for his horse, but insists that they are not for use in Central America.

Proving Election Frauds.

Election officials who counted or recorded votes in precincts where gross frauds were discovered in the recounts following the late elections had a chance to explain themselves before the Grand Jury Monday evening. The frauds in the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-seventh districts were proved, but no indictments were brought, and Registrar Hinton brought an armful of tally-sheets and spent some time before the jury.

MARRIED FOR MONEY!

The good style and quality of many a shoe is marred—often quite spoilt—in the making; all for money—for profit. To sell it cheap and yet make a good retail profit it must be gotten up cheaply.

At the big factory the absence of that retail profit allows cheapness and goodness to dwell together.

SHOES RETAILED AT FACTORY PRICES.

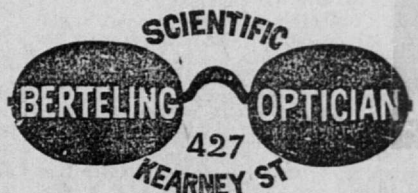
ROSENTHAL, FEDER & CO.,

WHOLESALE MAKERS OF SHOES,

581-583 MARKET ST.

NEAR SECOND.

Open till 8 P. M. Saturday Nights till 10.



IS THE VERY BEST ONE TO EXAMINE YOUR EYES AND FIT THEM TO Spectacles or Eyeglasses with instruments of his own invention, whose superiority has not been equalled. My success has been due to the merits of my work.

Office Hours—12 to 4 P. M.

SKIN DISEASES

SWAYNE'S

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Weekly Call, \$1.50 per Year



ALEXANDER MACKIE, THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE VALLEY COMPANY.
[From a photograph.]

scriptions announced on Monday was not as large as had been anticipated this was not because the promoters' committee has in any measure been unsuccessful in the canvass now being made. The fact is that there are several very large subscriptions which, it is believed, will certainly come in, and when the knowledge becomes more generally spread in the city that subscriptions are now being received in any amount from \$100 up it is believed there will be a very liberal response from the people.

There are several banks which have not yet subscribed for stock, but which have given some indications of their disposition to do so. Corporations, like large estates, move slowly in such matters, and the projects of the road entertain no apprehensions but that when the city has been thoroughly canvassed and all the reports are in a sufficient amount to meet all requirements will have been secured.

President Spreckels said yesterday that the directors were busily engaged upon the question of a route. It was their intention, he said, to secure a more advantageous route into the San Joaquin Valley than that followed by the Southern Pacific if such a thing was possible, and he believed it was.

HE IS LOSING NO TIME.

The Claim Against the Stanford Estate Will Be Pushed.

Lewis D. McKisick, the newly appointed Assistant United States District Attorney to prosecute the claim of the United States against the Leland Stanford estate, has lost no time in getting to work. He was closeted all yesterday afternoon with ex-United States District Attorney Garter, and finally came to a determination as to what course he should pursue.

When seen about the matter Mr. McKisick declined to discuss the question, and said his policy in regard to this case would be outlined as soon as it came to trial. In the meantime it would be improper for him to say anything in regard

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE